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No. 9397.—Vol. LX. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1895. Price One Penny.

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SATURDAY, at 2, LILY OF KILLARNEY.
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Box-office (Mr. W. Leverton) open 10 to 5.—HAYMARKET.

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THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Humperdinck's enormously successful fairy Opera HANSEL AND GRETEL, by the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company. MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. SPECIAL EXTRA MATINEES TO-DAY (Wednesday), and WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 15, at 2.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.—R. D'Oyly Carte, Proprietor.

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TO-NIGHT, at 8, a new and original farcical comedy, entitled,
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EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, an original Farce in Three Acts, by George R. Sims and Cecil Raleigh, entitled FANNY. Messrs. John L. Shine, W. H. Day, Robb Harwood, T. P. Haynes, Owen Harris, Eric Mount, May White, Knight Lee, Mr. Raleigh. Preceded, at 8.15, by an original play in one act, by Henry Pettit, entitled BEFORE THE DAWN. Misses Alice Rees and Katie Lee; Mrs. Matthew Brodie. Doors open at 8. MATINEES TO-DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3. Preceded by THE BACKSLIDER, at 2.30. Box-office open 10 to 5.

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W. S. PENLEY as CHARLEY'S AUNT.
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Sole Proprietor, Edward Terry. Lessee and Manager, Henry Dana.
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Manager, Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, a Caricature, in three acts, by G. W. Godfrey, entitled VANITY FAIR, in which Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. G. W. Anson, &c., will appear. Preceded at 7.45 by A NEAR SHAVE. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 5. Telephone, 3,031. MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.

TRAFALGAR THEATRE.
Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wyatt.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, BARON GOUDSHI, adapted from Decourcelles, Ordonneau and Audran's Opéra Comique, "Mr. E. J. Lonsen, Mr. Harry Paulton, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. W. S. Laidlaw, Mr. George Humphreys, and Mr. Frank Wyatt; Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Alice Lethbridge, Miss Florence Perry, Miss M. A. Victor, Miss Cudmore, and Miss Violet Melnotte. At 7.50, A HAPPY THOUGHT. Open 7.30.
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ALHAMBRA.
TO-NIGHT, ALI BABA, at 10, the New Grand Spectacle, in which Mdlle. Grigolatis, Miss Ivy Amat Smith, will appear. At 8, A Day at the Races. Mr. Charles Lauri, Horses, &c. Mr. Frank Johnson, Riano, and Hemley, Hengler Sisters, Billie Barlow, Mabel Allen, Techow's Cats, &c. Prices 6d. to £3 3s. Open 7.45.

EMPIRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, will be presented for the third time
FAUST,
a grand spectacular ballet in five tableaux, under the direction of Mr. George Edwardes. The ballet arranged by Jerome. Katti Lanner from the Scenario of Mr. Wilhelm, and produced under their own supervision, with all the original Scenery by Mr. Harker, Mr. Glendenning, and Herr Lautenschläger. Costumes by Mdlle. Fisher and Auguste. Music composed by Meister Zanfretta. Specialties by Miss Fisher and Auguste. Mr. John Ridley, and Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi. Supported by the Rossons, Sisters Anderson, Belloni, Griffin and Dubois, Ellis Lands, Harris, Rex, Isorie West, Leila Cadger, Durrant and Geraldine, Egger-Kinzer, the Painters, and TO-DAY (Wednesday) Yvette Guilbert. Doors open 7.45.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
EVERY EVENING at 7.30, Black Diamonds, Frederick Bowyer, Mr. Dennee, Rose Bakey, My Fancy, John Le Hay, Edwin Kaufmann, Joseph Thorpe, May Evans, La Belle Rose, R. H. Douglas, Miss Dorothy, Edith Yorke, M. Richard and his Serpentine Dancing Dogs, Clara Wieland, the New Serpo or Fabulous Visions, and Herr Lee on his Impersonations of Great Men—Past and Present. Popular Prices.—Manager, Mr. Charles Morton.

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MISPLACED ARMENITIES.

A national meeting, we read this morning, was held yesterday to protest against the "fiendish atrocities perpetrated in Turkish Armenia." The meeting may be admitted, but scarcely its national character. The occupants of the only possible platform — its place St. James's Hall—were no doubt representative of various professions and several degrees. The Bishop of St. Asaph stood up with Mr. Perks; and the Archbishop of York and Dr. Martineau and the President of the Baptist Union were together; and the Duke of Argyll led them. There were two Dukes present, and a third, his Grace of Portland, wrote to express his regrets. Mr. Joseph Arch was there to impersonate the agricultural labourer, and Mr. Lewis Morris the rhymester. Yet this multiplicity of names discloses, on analysis, a common capacity for excellent intentions, and, we must add, a common futility. In spite of strenuous attempts to make believe, unreality marked the assemblage for its own. The Moderator of the Church of Scotland drew a parallel between the Armenian Christians and the Covenanters; but its interest was antiquarian rather than practical. The Duke of Argyll called autobiography, history, and poetry to his assistance, but they stood him in indifferent good stead. His anecdote about Lord Aberdeen was really just as pertinent to Armenia and Sassun as a jest of Dr. Abernethy's would have been. If rhetoric constituted argument, the meeting would have solved the problem of Asia Minor several times over and yet once again. Thus Lady Henry Somerset: "The crescent of the Turkish mosque has "become the scimitar of the bloody-handed Turkish "soldier." The Turkish soldier happens to use a sword of a less desperately Wardour-street pattern; but the imagery, if rather mixed, is very fine. Nobody bethought himself or herself of condemning India to perish, or even of offering disrespect to the Equator. But they all worked up their emotions without much why, wherefore, or therefore.

A characteristic letter of Mr. Gladstone's, setting forth his grief for "the infatuation of the Turkish "Government determined, it would seem, to work its "own ruin," furnished the Duke of Argyll with a text for his Crimean and other reminiscences. How far it was likely to further the cause, may appear doubtful to those of his fellow-countrymen who were absent from St. James's Hall. Mr. Gladstone "desires peace and tranquillity throughout the world," but is he going the right way to work to attain that ideal? These outpourings, epistolary and oratorical, might conceivably work not a little harm by driving the Sultan to anger. In any case they are superfluous, as more than one speaker incidentally admitted. Even if the Turkish Government has gone to the extreme of wrong-headedness—a very large assumption by the way—Lord Kimberley is thoroughly awake to the gravity of the crisis. How otherwise to account for his frequent closetings with Rustem Pasha, the numerous waitings of Sir Philip Currie on the Sultan, not to mention the express declarations of the Foreign Secretary that he would spare no effort? Sir George Sitwell allowed that the Government had done its best; and as for the non-production of papers, there is virtue in the contention that a full publication would be impossible, and edited despatches misleading. Besides, the Commission, or rather the foreign representatives, have only now reached the Sassun district, where the excesses are alleged to have occurred. In common fairness, judgment should be held in suspense until the evidence has been taken and the report produced. Many may hold with Mr. Gladstone that "the extremes "of shameful outrages in Armenia can no longer be "treated as a matter of doubt." We may shortly be in the position to throw an independent light of our own on the Armenian obscurity. Still, there is the Commission; and until it has pronounced its verdict, or disagreed as to that verdict, finality of opinion is unattainable. Bulgaria was mentioned many times in the course of yesterday's proceedings, though no sympathizers recollected that the Baring report considerably discounted the precipitate conclusions of newspaper correspondents. Altogether St. James's Hall bore witness to a warmth of heart rather than a coolness of head. When the British Government is involved in such delicate dealings, prominent personages would have been better advised in keeping their heads and keeping down their beating hearts.

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA IN 1894-95.

By George Giffen.

The intense enthusiasm exhibited at international cricket matches throughout Australia during the season which has just terminated proves clearly that the game was never more popular in the colonies. The presence of Mr. Stoddart's Eleven on our cricket fields was not only always welcome, but was a material factor in causing a cricket boom. It may be said that the good work done by the Earl of Sheffield, whose tour through the colonies in 1891-92 did so much to revivify Australian cricket, was continued by Mr. Stoddart with marked effect. If his team had failed their tour would not have stirred the public pulse, but their victory in the first two test matches created a perfect fever of excitement over the succeeding games, the like of which had never before been known in Australia. There is no doubt that such periodical visits of strong English teams have a beneficial effect on the cricket of Australia, but they should not be repeated too frequently—no oftener, say, than once in three years. If they came every season, or perhaps every second season, they might find that the best men would not always be able to play against them, because Australian cricketers, being nearly all engaged in business, cannot devote all their time to cricket, however much they might like to if they studied their inclinations. They cannot be expected to sacrifice our own intercolonial games, yet to play in these as well as in the matches against the Englishmen during the past season several of them had to forsake business almost entirely for four months. There is another thing. No matter how often English teams come here, whether it be every two, three, or more years, when they do come they must be strong, and what is more they must include a fair proportion of amateurs, whose presence adds to the attractiveness of the team, both from cricket and social points of view. Amateurs and professionals were happily combined in Mr. Stoddart's team, and I think I may safely say that a more popular team never toured Australia. They were equally popular off the field and on it, and as a frequent opponent I can testify to the harmony with which they worked under their genial and courteous commander; in fact, I never knew a band of cricketers who seemed to work so harmoniously.

The Test Matches.

I do not wish to go into the comparative merits of this team and its predecessors, but I can say that they have proved themselves formidable

THEATRICAL ITEMS

Sir Augustus Harris has lately been enjoying one of his hard-earned holidays. He has had nothing pressing specially on his attention. In fact he would have had practically nothing to think about if it had not been for the organization of the coming opera season, the Duse visit, the English opera at Drury Lane, the "Hansel and Gretel" run, the preparation of the great realistic autumn drama, the arrangements for the appearance of the Duke of Coburg's troupe and for the board and lodging of the hundred and fifty members of it, the invention of the chief interesting features and gorgeous effects of his next "Cinderella" pantomime, and one or two other little trifling affairs of the kind. So he has taken a holiday in his own way, and has beguiled all his hours of idleness in superintending the sinking of the orchestra at Covent Garden and in preparing for the building of new staircases at Covent Garden. The sinking of the orchestra has been most successfully accomplished. Yesterday the first orchestral rehearsal of "Otello" was held, and the mellowing effect of the alteration was noted.

One of the principal advantages following upon the issue of Sir Augustus's new lease of Drury Lane is that smoking is now permitted in the saloon. The old lease was drawn up in terms that had come down from the time when smoking was considered something more than immoral, and the entr'acte cigarette was not allowed to bring its soothing influences further into the house than the outer lobby, the cave of the draughts. The comfortable and handsome saloon is a much better place for smoking in.

Mr. B. C. Stephenson is in Paris superintending the production of the French adaptation of "The Fatal Card" at the Porte St. Martin. "The Artist's Model" has not yet been done into French, nor is it settled who is to make the translation. The author, Mr. "Owen Hall," lived for some time in France. But he will not undertake the work himself. His French, he says, is good enough for waiters and English people, but not for a Paris theatre. A very distinguished Parisian littérateur may possibly take the contract.

"The Shop Girl" at the Gaiety is said to have made the greatest success the house has known since Mr. Edwardes took over the management. The theatre is crowded night after night. Mr. Dam's piece has, people seem to have found, more in it than the general run of such pieces. There is more than its songs and dances in it, and its songs and dances are much better than those of its competitors. Miss Katie Seymour's charming Japanese dance is being imitated—as far as it can be imitated—all over the country. The piece has made such a hit that it has put up Gaiety Theatre Company shares considerably.

"The Winter's Tale" as presented by Mr. Ben Greet's admirable all-round company was given for the first time in London on Monday night at the Métropole Theatre, Camberwell. Monday night is a little an off night at Camberwell, which let us whisper, is a little an off neighbourhood. And yet—and yet—with an audience not quite attuned to the harmonies of Shakspeare, middle-class of the middle-class, the play went not like wildfire, but with the fire steadfastly burning of a great work of art worthily interpreted. If, as they say is likely, Mr. Irving of the Lyceum comes on Thursday afternoon (the professional matinée) to see Mr. Irving of the Métropole, he will be, very probably, astonished. Mr. Frank Rodney, somewhat hampered in his beautiful dance by a devious band, has put, if that were possible, even more of fresh young life into Florizel than before. The Autolycus of Mr. Ben Greet has also gained and strengthened by experience, and is now within the picture, and in the gallery of Shakespearian portraits. Miss Beatrice Lamb is a "fine figure of a woman" as Hermione, with excellent business, some of it original, poses and gestures. Messrs. Farren, Stavely, Milward; Miss Winifred Fraser and Cordelia Daubeney are illustrations of the high level of excellence of Mr. Ben Greet's excellent company. Altogether, it is worth going to Camberwell to see "The Winter's Tale." Only on Friday and Saturday afternoon it is the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The Marlowe Dramatic Club is giving a special performance of "Arra-na-Pogue" at St. Georges' Hall on the 18th inst., in aid of the funds of the Great Northern Central Hospital.

Last night a large and prepossessing crowd of people connected with the higher walks of the light drama made up a farewell supper-party to Mr. B. Barnato, the South African financier, from whose interest such drama is looking to receive a considerable impetus in the near future. Mr. Barnato in the course of a varied career, has been himself a public performer.

antagonists, strong in every department. Although they won three out of the five test matches, I still cannot help thinking that the best eleven Australians can put into the field is slightly stronger than Mr. Stoddart's combination. Just briefly I will review the test matches, and see if I can maintain the position I have taken up. While giving our opponents the greatest possible praise for their fine uphill fight against Australia's score of 586, there is no getting away from the fact that rain won the match for them when otherwise Australia would probably have won with several wickets to spare. Freely I admit that the second match played at Melbourne was won by the Englishmen on the merits of the play, as they had the worst of a bad wicket on the first day. At the same time some credit must be given to our men, who, on a somewhat worn wicket at the end of the match, scored 333. As to the Adelaide match, which we won handsomely, I need say no more than that the Englishmen themselves admitted that they were worsted at every point in the game. Unfortunately, the return Sydney match was spoilt by rain. It was not the fault of the Australians that the Englishmen really had the worst of the wicket, because it was wretchedly bad for our first men, and the latter portion of the team were only enabled by English mistakes in the field to bat upon the wicket when it was comparatively easy, at a time when Mr. Stoddart, who won the toss, imagined that his men would have been batting. To quote Mr. Stoddart's own words, "We lost the game on the first day." The final match was a fitting climax to a remarkable series of games. We had the advantage of batting first, but for three days that was the only adventitious aid either side had. On the fourth day, however, a blinding dust-storm, which blew for three hours, handicapped some of our leading batsmen, while on the last day, when our opponents had to bat, a light Scotch mist had a marvellous recuperating effect upon the wicket, which was easier, perhaps, than on the first day of the match. Nevertheless, Brown and Ward deserve nothing but the highest praise for the way they took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the easy wicket.

Comparing the English and the Australian elevens in the three departments of the game, I think we had the stronger batting side, while our opponents had a more deadly combination of bowlers, and that taken on the whole our fielding was slightly better than theirs. In the last test match the Englishmen excelled themselves in the field, but in the Adelaide and second Sydney matches, and particularly at Adelaide, the Australian fielding was as fine as was ever witnessed, scarcely an error of the smallest description being made.

THE MATCHES AGAINST EACH COLONY.

Apart from the test matches, I would like to say a word or two about, without analyzing in detail, the play of the Englishmen against the three leading colonies. The results of these matches were such as to suggest that an eleven chosen from either of the three colonies would be able to more than hold its own against the Englishmen. Our visitors lost by six wickets their first match at Adelaide, after proving that they had in ten days found their land legs by compiling the grand score of 477. Then they beat Victoria by 144 runs, and New South Wales by eight wickets. The return match against Victoria they lost by seven wickets, but it must be said in extenuation that they suffered from the absence of their captain and from having the worst of the wicket. Their last match was a sensational one for them, as they compiled the grand total of 609, Ward, Ford, and Brown batting magnificently on a perfect wicket, and finally they won almost on the stroke of time by ten wickets.

The English team had in four men—Stoddart, Maclaren, Ward, and Brown—the nucleus of a strong batting side. The captain departed from the brilliant style which Australians had always associated with his name, and setting his men an example of steadiness, played several grandinnings, notably when he made 173 in the second test match. Coming to the new members, Maclaren, Ward, and Brown have abundantly justified their inclusion in the team. Each made a century in the test matches, and one will not readily forget the magnificent performances of Brown and Ward in the final test match, and in the last game of the tour at Adelaide. Ward, in addition to being generally reliable, played several fine innings in the eleven-a-side matches. The batting of Brown and Maclaren was somewhat disappointing for a time, after the former had made 115 at Adelaide, and Maclaren had compiled the grand score of 228 in his first big match at Melbourne, but in the final test match each notched a century by play of the highest order; in fact, both these young players proved their claims to rank among the best batsmen of the day. Brockwell's batting was disappointing, because we had been led to expect so much of him after his brilliant success in England last year. Unlike Ward, Brown, and Maclaren, he never seemed to become thoroughly accustomed to Australian wickets, but on more than one occasion he was useful. Until the last two matches of the tour against Victoria and South Australia, when he played two remarkably brilliant innings, Ford's batting was not highly successful, but I am afraid he did not enjoy the best of health. Peel and Briggs, without ever being so reliable as in former tours, each played one or two noteworthy innings, especially Peel, whose stonewalling helped materially towards winning the second test match. Lockwood was a failure as a batsman, but Philipson and Gay each played some useful innings.

THE ENGLISH ATTACK.

Turning to the bowlers, Richardson demands first notice. The way he has worked, keeping up his tremendous pace even on the hottest days, has been nothing short of wonderful. Many people thought that on the fast wickets he would be a complete failure, and at the beginning of the tour it looked very much as if a mistake had been made in bringing him out here, but subsequent events have proved him to be the most deadly bowler on the side, even on the best wickets. He has been a marvellously energetic and enthusiastic worker, and it must have been a pleasure to his captain to have such a man on his side. Next to him comes the evergreen Peel, who, as in former tours, was very consistent, nearly always taking wickets, although at greater cost than in other tours, Richardson and Peel bore the brunt of the bowling, but it is doubtful whether they would have lasted as well as they did if their captain when playing the odds-matches had not rested them so that they might be fresher for the more important contests. They were in this respect more fortunate than Australian bowlers in England, where so many important games are played that the leading bowlers can rarely be relieved. Briggs, the other veteran fourist in Australia, has not proved so successful as in former tours, but during the last two months of the tour he was handicapped by a strained leg. Lockwood must have been a sad disappointment to Mr. Stoddart, and he certainly was to Australians who played against him in England in 1893, and who expected him to be quite as successful as any bowler on the side. His bowling seemed to lack the sting which it had in England, and seldom seemed to be able to deceive the batsman. As I saw Humphreys bowl only once in Australia, it would not be fair to express very strong opinions about him. At the same time I did not think his bowling was likely to be very successful on Australian wickets. Brockwell was frequently used in important matches, and only on one occasion was he successful—in the second test match—when his bowling turned the game against Australia. Before leaving the bowling, I think it may be said that Richardson, at any rate, has demonstrated that even on the truest and best of wickets a fast bowler is worth his place in a team. Richardson, on the finest wickets, has disposed of some of the best batsmen at a cost by no means extravagant.

Mr. Stoddart had two capital wicket-keepers in Messrs. Philipson and Gay, the former especially, who kept wicket in all but one of the test matches, proving his claim to rank very high among wicket-keepers. Mr. Gay was unfortunate in having one of his fingers badly hurt early in the tour.

THE AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Now for a few words about the Australians who have played prominent parts during the season. Their strength has been in batting, and in my judgment Australian batting was never stronger than at the present time, when we have such an array as Bruce, H. Trott, Iredale, Gregory, Darling, A. E. Trott, Lyons, Graham, and myself. While Graham and Lyons, who had highest averages for the last tour in England, have been more or less out of form, Bruce has been the same dashing batsman. Harry Trott has been very consistent, and Gregory has also played brilliant cricket; but three men, two of whom were quite new to international cricket, have taken a place in the front rank. Iredale played against Lord Sheffield's team, but until this season never showed really sound, consistent batting. Darling, who is younger, and who was only in his second season as a first-class player, has given promise of being one of the very finest batsmen Australia has produced; while possessing strong defence, he has great punishing powers. Albert Trott, who is a free batsman, has played some of the most brilliant innings of the season, and ought to develop into a first-class player. The bowling has been in and out. C. McLeod, who gave such great promise in the season 1893-4, hardly came up to expectations, although at the latter end of the season he seemed to be coming back to his true form. Turner has not proved himself the same formidable bowler as in past seasons; and Trumble, who otherwise would probably have been very useful, went off completely in his cricket owing to illness at the commencement of the season. Harry Trott's slow bowling has at times been very useful, and the younger brother promises, when he has had a little more experience, to be an excellent bowler. At the end of the season a new light shone out in McKibbin, who did some sensational bowling. He is a bowler who gets a marvellous break even on good wickets; but at present lacks that command of the ball which alone ensures lasting success.

As for wicket-keepers, Australia is well off. Blackham had to retire early in the season, owing to an injury to his thumb, but Jarvis took his place with conspicuous success, and Johns (of Victoria), Kelly (of New South Wales), and Hill (of South Australia) have all shown promising form.

There is already some talk of an Australian eleven visiting England in 1896, and I think I may venture the opinion that if all the leading players are available they will render a good account of themselves. In addition to those whom I have already mentioned, there are men whose claims for inclusion in an Australian thirteen will have to be considered. Amongst them are the fast bowlers Jones, of South Australia, and Eady, of Tasmania, who on English wickets would very likely be successful. Eady, in addition to being a fast bowler, is a batsman likely to develop into something good. Perhaps the most promising of all our young players is Clem Hill, who on his eighteenth birthday began an innings of 150, not out, against the Englishmen, playing all their fine bowlers with the greatest ease and confidence. From the men I have mentioned, if they all maintain their present form, a strong team may easily be chosen.

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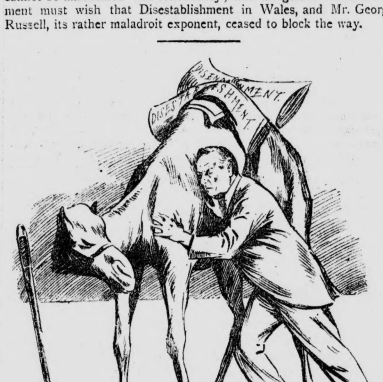
OCCASIONAL NOTES.

One point to note about the progress of the Welsh Church Bill in Committee is that the Government majorities do not show that steadiness which is inseparable from stern resolve. The figures, 28, 23, and so forth, do not testify to any vast amount of Disestablishment fervour, and still less to the possibility of resorting to the closure later on as a remedy for fancied obstruction. Another comment that may fairly be passed is that the Government creates principles and then runs away from them. The destruction of an integral part of the Church of England finds justification only in supposed local necessities. Yet when various Opposition members pleaded the strong desire of that part of Monmouthshire which lies in the Hereford diocese, and of Radnorshire, Mr. Asquith was all for unity of treatment. The distinction, however, between a most artificial locality and its very definite parts cannot be maintained with consistency; and altogether the Government must wish that Disestablishment in Wales, and Mr. George Russell, its rather maladroit exponent, ceased to block the way.



THE EYE OF THE NEEDLE.

The question of the supply of forage and meat to troops in the Woolwich and London garrisons is well worth the half-dozen or so of questions that were devoted to it yesterday. Apparently there is a rule that 40 per cent. of the meat must be English, but there is no such rule in the case of forage. Mr. Bowles asked why the proportion was fixed at 40 per cent. Mr. Woodall did not know. Mr. Austen Chamberlain asked why there was a limit for meat and none for forage. Mr. Woodall said it was found convenient. Sir A. Acland-Hood asked how much of the forage supplied at Woolwich actually is British. Mr. Woodall could not say. He asked if it is not true that no British forage at all is there supplied. Mr. Woodall thought it improbable. "Whatever is passed by the Inspector is satisfactory," was the nearest he came to imparting information. No doubt the Inspector is an excellent judge of forage, and it is not his part to insist that it shall be English. It is Mr. Woodall's, which is perhaps why it is not done. It ought to be done. The British farmer, with all his faults, can still grow hay.

We had no wish to be stern with the *Daily Chronicle*. It needs must lift the noblest when it sees it, and as we observe this and that in its columns apparently derivative from ourselves we regard it but with the father's indulgent smile. But when to-day it attempts to hide its depredations under an accusation of plagiarism directed against us it appears to demand a smile of amusement rather than of indulgence. Us plagiarize from the *Daily Chronicle!* It thinks we stole from it two lines of a literary note about a Mr. Dixon, which, it appears, we both misspelt Dickson. It is conceivable—not likely—that our informant may have derived intelligence from the *Chronicle* which the gaps in our study of its literary columns caused us to overlook. But how imprudent to make this little point the very day after it stole—word for word, but for the omission of one adverb and the alteration of the date necessary to a belated announcement—our obituary of Mrs. Leslie Stephen! The moral of which appears to be, first, that the phylacteries of our contemporary are a little too broad, but, secondly, that it is much safer when borrowing truth from us than when making mistakes of its own. Originality demands practice, and the *Chronicle* must wait a little longer till its little wings are stronger. But then how it will fly away!

Who is for goldfields in Scotland complete with claims and diggers, licences and Government royalties, and every other correct detail except perhaps the presence of gold in payable quantities? Apparently the latter uncertainty spoils the whole picture, for when the County Council of Sutherland advertised the other day for twenty diggers, to be carefully selected from the many millions who might be expected to apply, the "rush" only numbered sixteen all told. These intrepid pioneers began operations on Monday, each having a claim of forty feet square marked out according to the latest rules and regulations, founded, no doubt, on those in force in the more distant goldfields of West Australia and South Africa. As yet, however, we hear nothing of the Sutherland mines being boomed on the Stock Exchange nor is any London shop at present exhibiting the customary nuggets and bars of the solid metal in its windows to a gaping crowd. Something has been forgotten. As likely as not, it is the "official reports" of the Government experts.

A BUNCH OF WOOD SORREL.

Love is like this little flower,
Fresh and smiling for an hour;
Pluck it not, for it will fade
Though upon your heart 'tis laid—
Leave it blooming in the shade.

Love is like this little flower,
Fair to see, but inly sour,
Drooping, dying in an hour:
Though upon your heart 'tis laid—
Leave it blooming in the shade.

Over the Japanese concession the Russian press appears to be in much the same difficulty with the words "definitive possession" as the rest of the world. It talks of Bosnia and Egypt, and is ill at ease. But the Government, so far as our information goes, is glad enough to have got out of a very awkward position with at least the semblance of triumph. France and Germany are even gladder; they have saved their diplomatic credit, and with that gained they are hardly disposed to look too curiously at the expressions of the Japanese Note. However matters turn out with Russia, the other two Powers are satisfied with themselves and inclined to rest on their laurels. Of course it is possible that Japan has given up the idea of occupying Port Arthur even temporarily. So said Reuter's correspondent at Yokohama yesterday. But that announcement is not official, and to be sure of Japan's intentions we must wait for something more authoritative.

The County Council weighed into a spirited debate yesterday on the old question of the Works Committee. It began with a complaint by the Chairman that Councillors go to public works in their individual capacity. The result is that men bottle up their grievances, and then decant them into the Councillor many degrees over proof. Such conduct marks those guilty of it not only as quite unfit for public position, but also as crassly blind to the interests of the Council. Partly rightly, partly wrongly, it has got a name for espionage and prying into private affairs, and this sort of interference can do it nothing but harm. The subsequent proceedings centred round an excess in the cost of divers public buildings over the estimates. As Mr. John Burns explained, this is a malady most incident to public buildings. It is also quite true that the most inexpensive work is as a rule not the cheapest. Nevertheless London cannot afford to throw its money away, and the Works Committee must be economical. We will say no more. Only an exact examination of all the works could determine how far it has been prodigal, but let it lay these words to heart. If it does not, it will be sorry for it some day.

Still does the world progress and East and West draw closer together. America invented the interviewer, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a gentle Frankenstein, established him in London, and to-day our *Times* tells us that he has found his way into the fastnesses of the lonely mountains round Chitral. "Sher Afzul was interviewed on his arrival"; somehow the words have an incongruous sound as one pictures the old Pathan chieftain freebooter and slayer of men, who has so recently felt the iron hand of the infidel, sitting like the spirit of desolation among his native hills. But the interviewer cares for none of these things. He merely "wires" home details of Astrakhan cap and Russian overcoat with the picturesque touch "he looks like a man afraid to go to sleep." Then comes the inevitable chat, and the great heart of the British public is stirred with the news that Sher Afzul does not think much of Umra Khan. "'I do not want,'" he said, "'ever to see him again.'"

Nothing sensational is disclosed in the official returns as to our foreign trade which have just been issued. They merely indicate that we are making slight but healthy progress. Taking the figures for the past month, and comparing them with the corresponding month of last year, a trifling decrease at first presents itself. But we are soon reassured on remembering that in the past month we had to put up with the disturbance of the Easter holidays, whereas last year these fell in March. Besides, it does not do to judge of the extent of our foreign trade by its value alone. For instance, from the present returns it might appear that we are importing less raw cotton for our mills because its value is less. As a matter of fact, we are importing a greater volume, and getting it more cheaply, which is not undesirable. On the whole, the returns are not unsatisfactory, and, aided by the cheapness of money, our trade, both foreign and internal, should go on improving. As to the cheapness of money, there can be no doubt. The result of the allotment of Indian Treasury Bills just made is to show that people are eagerly willing to lend money for a year at less than 1½ per cent.

The little Kalnoky-Banffy dispute is now quite smoothed over and the Austro-Hungarian Empire has relapsed into its normal state of semi-calm. Now that this is done the representations will be made to the Vatican. It is well pointed out that the substantial agreement of the two Ministers—their difference was but on a point of etiquette—as well as the very marked esteem the Emperor has displayed towards both of them, will only tend to make these representations the more influential. How the Vatican will receive them doth not yet appear. Cardinal Rampolla is a perfervid politician not trained in the art of giving way, but among the majority of the cardinals the word will probably be temporize. Of course, if the Pope chooses to take no notice, Austria cannot go to war with him. But the Pope is not likely to raise a new Bismarck in Baron Banffy.

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IN AND OUT OF CHURCH.

IN THE HOUSE. By AN OBSERVER.

You must, or rather you ought to be, serious when you go into the affairs of the Church. But in a place like the House of Commons it is impossible to prevent "frivolling." So before they got through the doors of debating the Welsh Church in Committee there was room for play by the nationalities and personalities of the Lower Chamber. Questions began with an Irish frivolity on parochial points, and were marked towards their end by a very Scotch earnestness about the nearly killed and quite Scotched intentions of this Ministry towards North Britain in the near future. Neither the return of Sir William Harcourt after one day "off" at Malwood, nor the echo of the eulogies of the late Lord Sciborne in another place, could make them serious. So when Captain Donelan bade Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth "Remember Queenstown," apropos of a Channel Squadron visit, they suggested; and when Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles was self-assertive, they subsided, in spite of the awful fact that Mr. Asquith was sitting waiting to push his Welsh camel through the eye of the Established Church needle. The set at the War Office gave another chance for merriment; for the lead taken by various newspapers was backed up by a series of questions from comically incongruous inquirers. There was Mr. Austen Chamberlain, saying ditto to the words of command that came in parade-ground tones from the military chest of Sir Acland Hood; and though Mr. Woodall was as spirited as the necessarily perfunctory official can be, he did not quite clearly explain how it is that so much of the army forage and food comes from abroad and so little from the farmers at home. Again there were the international specialists on the pounce. Mr. Schwann made the most of Armenia, "for it is his nature to." Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett also, as he always can, showed himself equal to the pronunciation of the most outlandish places in the Far East. The way in which he declaimed on the Kingdom of Fife when the Welsh Bill was started raised a quite lively round of cheers. For the Welshers' debate turned chiefly on the exact nationality of the disputed county of Monmouthshire. On the one side Mr. T. P. Price in the purest Cymric quoted Shakspeare's Fluellen to the effect that "all the water in Wye would not wash the Welsh plood out of your pody;" and on the other side many referred to the Acts of bluff King Hal that did not include Monmouthshire in the counties of Wales; and though Sir Richard Webster had a fine *defensor fidei* gleam about his eye for hours together, and though amendments got through with markedly decreasing Government majorities, nothing occurred to ruffle the clerical calm of the night.

THE THEATRE.

"THE HOME SECRETARY," AT THE CRITERION.

There is no woman with a past in Mr. Carton's new play, produced for the first time last night; and that is something to be thankful for in "an original modern play." But most of the other familiar figures are there. There is the Cabinet Minister, whose every other sentence contains exasperating references to the closure or the moving of amendments. In fact there are two of them, a Home Secretary and a Solicitor-General, the same Home Secretary and the same Solicitor-General whom we have so often seen in original modern plays. There is the decrepit and profligate old nobleman, whom we saw in "Sowing the Wind," and on many other occasions. There is the same ridiculous military officer, the same noted desperado in disguise, who puts the same bold questions to the same old unsuspecting characters as to what they would do if they met him face to face; the same society lady, meeting her husband only occasionally by way of variety, and probably meant to be amusing. There are people no doubt who have not seen this combination before, and there are people who have, but who like to see it again. So there was applause when the curtain fell last night. There are others who do not, and some of these were unkind enough to hiss. We, though we did not hiss, are among those who are rather tired of it, unless there is some special merit in the particular play, and, frankly, we did not find this.

Mr. Lewis Waller is the Captain Swift of the piece. His real name is Tangerfield, and, in an up-to-date original play, he is naturally an Anarchist chief. The Right Hon. Duncan Trendel is anxious to have Tangerfield arrested. Throughout the play the Anarchist is in the Home Secretary's house under the name of Morris Lecaile, and it becomes evident that Cabinet Ministers do not go to see modern original plays. Otherwise they would know from Morris's stern, erect bearing and his little innuendoes that he is really the great Dangerfield, just as every one in the theatre does from the very first. The Right Hon. Duncan's wife Rhoda had ideals in her youth, and when she finds the difference between the people's tribune of her ideal and the actual Liberal Cabinet Minister, she becomes estranged from him. Morris Lecaile, who saved young Frank Trendel from villains who drugged him in Paris, takes the position of a new ideal. Eventually he discovers that a platonic friendship is impossible on the man's side, confesses it, and her last illusion goes. Dangerfield, after vainly trying to wheedle an important document out of the nephew, tries to steal it, and Mrs. Trendel sees him doing it. There is a passionate scene; the right hon. gentleman returns from the House, suspects his wife, is told the truth, and bids Dangerfield be gone, knowing that the police will secure him outside and wishing not to leave on his wife's mind the impression that he had killed her latest ideal. There is still some difficulty between them; but she thinks over the fact that her husband has really been a brilliant statesman all the time, and with a final bit of stageyness the play concludes. She turns out the lamp which he had pathetically explained was his only companion, after which comes embrace and curtain. Stageyness, in fact, reigns throughout. It is hard to believe that Cabinet Ministers really talk over secrets expressly to allow Anarchist dicts to stand behind and listen. It is hard to believe that their counsellors really sink into despair about the state of Opposition newspapers, and the point that Ministers get their information chiefly from the evening papers is very nice, but it was not meant. There are a few smart things, such as "A single step in the wrong direction may land you in the peerage"; and "A gentleman at large? There are some gentlemen at large—who ought not to be." But that is really the best that can be said.

Miss Julia Neilson is of course excellent. No one can look miserable better, and it is a pity she cannot look miserable in a better cause. One thinks all the time "Miss Neilson can act," but one only pities her for the strain. She has no chance to excite real dramatic pity. Mr. Wyndham has a better chance. He is in fact the only character with any nature in him, and he contrives to delight us throughout. Mr. Waller had a particularly impossible desperado to play; he had to rant about his party, just as Miss Neilson had to rant about loveless marriage and floodgates and other things. One could only pity them. Mr. Sydney Brough, as the nephew, an indiscreet, kind young fellow, was indiscreet, worried, and kind. But the Solicitor-General (Mr. Alfred Bishop), Lord Blayver (Mr. D. S. James), Captain Chesnall (Mr. Charles Brookfield), the familiar little Radical M.P. with the sandy whiskers (Mr. H. De Lange), Lady Clotilda Bramerton (Miss Dolores Drummond), Miss Esme Bramerton (Miss Maud Millett), and Mrs. Thorpe-Didsbury (Miss Mary Moore) apparently only came on just that they might have a part. They did what they could, but there was little to be done. The stage-clock only went between the acts, and, of course, one forgave its eventuality. But one got tired of excusing conventionalities by half-past eleven.

Sir Lepel Griffin has republished a paper which originally appeared in the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review* on "India in 1895" (Woking: Oriental University Institute). Some of its opinions may be open to criticism; for instance, that defining bimetallism as the "only complete remedy for the financial difficulties of England and India." The pamphlet, nevertheless, is well worth reading and digesting, more especially the passages dealing with representative institutions and the press.

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A C.D. ACT FOR INSECTS.

YESTERDAY afternoon a deputation brought before Mr. Gardner, as head of the Agricultural Department, a grievance which to the average citizen is absolutely novel. The liability of bees to a contagious disease of the most destructive character has become generally known only within a very recent period. Sir Mark Stewart says there was no appearance of it in Scotland, at all events previous to the year 1888, and although this is not scientifically correct, as foul brood probably existed, though a name had not been found for it, there is no doubt of it having very greatly spread since that time. In more superstitious times a thousand weighty reasons accounted for the calamities to which the apiary was subject. For instance, if the owner did not go round on New Year's morning and wish his little workers—often at that season lying torpid amid ice and snow—the compliments of the season; if he did not whisper the news to them when a child was born or died, it was reckoned that disaster was inevitable. When such beliefs were current the advent of disease was easily explained by the omission of some time-honoured rite or ceremony. The modern spirit, however, is not content with such reasons, and this particular form of disease possesses several features that arouse scientific curiosity. For one thing, it is extremely filthy and disgusting. The colour of a healthy apiary is wholesome and pleasant, the combs are of a pure and beautiful colour, even the brood is agreeable to the eye, and the incessant activity of the workers is interesting to watch. But when foul brood has reached an advanced stage it is not only hurtful but disgusting; an evil and putrid odour arises from it, the comb and brood assume a filthy chocolate colour, and the brown and busy little toilers grow sick and list less; any one can see they have lost heart. The ordinary bee in good form is a Mosaic Hebrew for cleanliness. He, or rather she, for the worker is feminine but undeveloped, carries out her dead and cleanses her chamber with the hygienic zeal of a college of surgeons. When once touched with the plague, however, a hive loses this instinct, and hence the gradually increasing smell. Ordinarily, too, the bee is a warrior in defence of home, and needs to be so, for the insects are extremely thievish and immoral. Their business in life is to gather honey, but they are just as willing to steal it from their neighbours as to suck it from the white clover, the willow catkin, or the bean blossom. And this is really the worst of the evil, for the bee does not prig with any discretion, and carries off infected honey quite as cheerily as that which is pure. As a consequence, foul brood is carried from hive to hive till a whole neighbourhood has got it. This is the real explanation why bee-keeping in England never has succeeded when tried on a very large scale. All goes well for a year or two, perhaps, then the disease appears, and the entire stock is carried off. Every one who has studied the outs and ins of petty culture could furnish examples of individual attempts, of which this is the brief history. Each kind of small holder's live stock requires to have its own particular bane. Poultry farmers, if they venture too much, expose themselves to the ravages of chicken cholera; the warrener has to cope with a kindred malady in his rabbits; and the beekeeper, too, must face the menace of a plague.

REMEDIES.

Whether foul brood be curable or not is a moot question. A great number of remedies are advertised with the assurance which appears to be second nature to any one who invents a patent medicine. The best opinion seems to be that it may be checked in its earlier stages, but not very effectually afterwards, and in time the case becomes utterly hopeless. The only safe and effectual plan is to kill the bees and disinfect the hives and appliances by subjecting them to a strong heat. In one parish the workhouse oven, wherein the clothes of tramps and outcasts are purified, has been used for the purpose, and if Mr. Gardner's suggestion is adopted, and the matter placed in the hands of village and district councils, one cannot see why the example should not be widely followed; it at any rate commends itself as economical to a Board of Agriculture which is nothing if not frugal in the disposal of funds. It has been seen that in some measure the spread of disease is due to "the invading bee," but the unprincipled owner not infrequently proves as dishonest and as mischievous as his insects. The more intelligent and upright bee-keeper adopts a vigorous and drastic remedy when the disease comes, but the owner who is not so honest, when he perceives that his hives are tainted, is very apt to find some plausible reason for disposing of them to the highest bidder. On starting an apiary the novice again is frequently tempted by cheapness; he probably does not know the signs of foul brood, and thinks he has got a bargain. To this cause must be attributed the startling facts brought before Mr. Gardner as to the vast number of districts known to be infected. It must be remembered that no machinery exists for discovering the condition of a vast majority of the hives in England, and there is no reason to suppose that Sussex and Surrey are either better or worse in this respect than other counties, and yet eighty-two districts are known to have the disease in Sussex and forty-seven in South Surrey. Both in Scotland and Ireland foul brood is seriously checking the development of the industry of bee-keeping and threatening it with complete ruin.

MR. GARDNER'S "BUTS."

Such a catastrophe is to be regretted all the more because, as far as flavour is concerned, English honey is the finest in the world, that produced in New Zealand alone being fit to compare with it. And while we are touching on this point it may be useful to advise consumers not to allow Californian or other inferior honey to be palmed off on them as native. In hotels, where honey is placed on the table more as a matter of course than formerly, the cheapest sorts are almost invariably provided. But each county association now issues its own label, and each customer who wants pure Devonshire or Kent or Surrey or Hampshire honey, as the case may be, has himself to blame if another brand is palmed off on him. The Minister for Agriculture, who was overflowing with sympathy, frankly admitted that the case of the beekeepers was irresistible, and that the authority to deal with it is the Board of Agriculture. Indeed, he could hardly do otherwise after listening to the really forcible speeches in which Sir James Gurst, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, Sir Mark Stewart, and others drove the responsibility home. A Minister, however, never concedes a point to a deputation without a large and inclusive "but," and though Mr. Gardner was careful to explain that his various "buts" were rather points to be considered than obstacles to action, it was obvious that he attached considerable importance to them. Yet they are not very weighty. His idea of the expense involved, for example, was obviously based on imperfect information. He seemed to think that compensation at the rate of ten shillings a hive would come to a good deal, but this sum was, as a matter of fact, suggested only as a maximum. It would be absurd to pay it for hives that had become worthless. Again, it is erroneous to suppose that a new class of inspectors, with two-guinea fees and travelling expenses and all the rest, will be called into existence by compulsory destruction. Nearly every village has its "expert" already, that title, after strict examination, being conferred by the British Beekeepers' Association, and being highly valued and sought after. County Councils, too, have brought into existence a class of itinerant lecturers or teachers who might very easily combine the examination of hives with other duties. Indeed, one cannot conceive any process more instructive than that of a thoroughly qualified person subjecting stocks to a rigid scrutiny before the owner. He could not do so without at the same time getting into conversation with the man concerning his appliances, methods, and general treatment. The scholars would, as it were, be taught individually instead of being collected into a class or audience. And many other difficulties would be solved by this method. The reluctance of the owner to notify—a hindrance to the working of all Contagious Diseases Acts—would not count if every man's hives were periodically examined in the ordinary course of duty. No doubt, however, the committee of beekeepers who, at Mr. Gardner's suggestion, are to help the Board of Agriculture to draw up a bill, will take all this into account. For models, they have the Acts already in force in some of our colonies, such as Canada and New South Wales, and in foreign countries, and, judging from the unanimity with which the proposal has been received, the measure will be strictly non-controversial.

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(Publishers' Announcements continued on Page 4.)

REVIEWS.

HAJJI BABA OF ISPAHAN.*

If the average reader be less familiar with "Hajji Baba" than Mr. Browne imagines, that defect no longer admits of excuse. Nor could any better guide be wished for. Mr. Browne, as you might expect, says all that need be said of Morier and of his work, and he leaves you with the impression that he is himself as good a Persian as the straitest Shiah of them all. The book itself, apart from its rare entertaining quality, is a genuine reproduction of the East; not the pseudo-orientalism of Moore, but the actual Orient, as revealed to us by an Englishman of genius. The remarks to the mythical Persian are strictly in point: "You say Hajji Baba all lies. To be sure, all lies. 'Thousand and One Nights' all lies. All Persian story-books lies; but nobody angry about them." Work of fiction though it be, it carries with it the conviction of truth; and even Nöldeke admits his debt to it. Mr. Browne, an expert, if ever there were one, on all things Persian, testifies to it that it is the rarest thing in the world to catch the author at fault in the veriest detail. Definitely to have fixed a type—the commonest type—of Persian character, and to have recorded it so that it passes current with authority in 1895 as in 1824, is an achievement of the first order. And, in effect, the book is precisely that exceeding rare thing—a masterpiece.

Exactitude apart, each leaf is repienished with observation, invention, insight, and humour. From the very day and hour that you first meet him in the caravanserai, Hajji Baba, the barber's son, never ceases to amuse and interest you. He is, indeed, what the son of an Eastern Figaro should be; nor is the amusing rogue without a tincture of letters, as he modestly tells you. "I know how to read and write, 'tis true; I have gone through the Koran, and have my Hafiz and Saadi nearly by heart; besides which, I have read a great part of the Shah Nameh of Ferdúsi, but beyond that, I am totally ignorant." Hajji Baba is in fact, a latter-day, oriental version of the world-wide picaroon. The *gis sefid*, like the *Vieille* of Loris or like the Celestina of Rojas, is an ever-recurring figure in the picaresque school; and the model is maintained—unconsciously, it may be—in all the minor conventions. Thus the history of the Dervish Sefer, Zeenab's narrative, the story of the Baked Head, the tale of Yusuf the Armenian, are all in strict keeping with the example set by the greatest master of them all in the "Curioso Impertinente." Not Lazarillo himself passes through as many estates as does Hajji Baba. First of all, in the service of the merchant, Osman Aga; then, successively, as a prisoner among the Turcomans; as *saka*, or water-carrier; as a "vagabond seller of adulterated smoke" vending tobacco from Tabas, Shiraz, Susa, and Damascus; as a professional story-teller with leanings towards the dervish trade; as assistant to the King's hakim, as sub-lieutenant to the Lord High Executioner, as a professional saint, as a matrimonial agent: in all these positions Hajji Baba acquits himself triumphantly. He is ever ready with a cunning piece of roguery, ever prompt to fleece a friend, to lie with splendid effrontery, and to wriggle out of the hands of justice. And the fellow's charm lies in his inexhaustible resource, in his unfailing good-humour, in his infinite tact in dealing with rascals stronger and more desperate than himself. For here also Hajji Baba complies with the picaroon formula in being as great a physical coward as was ever bastinadoed. His vicissitudes are beyond numbering; but he is always the favourite of the gods, and, as the story closes, he is preparing to start for England in the train of the Shah's ambassador. And you cannot but rejoice at his fortune, for you read his adventures with infinite zest from the first to the five hundredth page, and you part from him rightly persuaded that you know as much of Persia as though your life were spent there. "Hajji Baba" is what Mr. Browne justly calls it, an "incomparable book," a book which it is a manifest duty to read and to know.

* English Classics. Edited by W. E. Henley. "The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan." By James Morier. With an introduction by E. G. Browne, M.A. (London: Methuen and Co.)

MR. LELAND'S LATEST†

BETWEEN Mr. Leland's land and his sea songs there is all the difference between land and sea. The latter are like the "Merman" (one of the sea-songs developed from the old "Mermaid" ballad); they do not prosper ashore. They need the beating of the waves against the ship's sides, the voice and gestures of the sailors—in a word, the environment of the ocean. Truly they have but slender intrinsic value—the lyrical note is rarely struck save in the translation of the Spanish sailor's song, "Si dormis donçella." Mr. Leland, however, disclaims any high rank for these songs; he says that they were collected and composed merely with the view of preserving from oblivion the "sailing-ship" sailors' lore as it existed after the war.

The "Lays of the Land," on the contrary, are far better adapted to the palate of the general, for they are star-spangled with the wit and brilliancy that first made the world laugh in the Breitmann ballads. Some of these verses have already appeared in magazines, and one at least of the best—"In Nevada"—has frequently been recited by Mr. Clifford Harrison, attracted no doubt by the extraordinarily graphic touches and the unexpected *dénouement*. "Carey of Carson," "In the Wrong Box," "Melodrammation,' are also excellent and certain to delight any one appreciative of American humour, for by his command of rhyme and inborn felicity of phrase the author puts a yet sharper point on what would have been sufficiently amusing in the rough.

In "Carey of Carson" we are introduced to Justice Carey and to the man whom he had sentenced for stealing a horse. The latter employs his first moments of liberty in challenging his oppressor to single combat. The action takes place in the judge's office. Carey is delighted, and praises the young man's spirit. They commence thus:—

The young one at the older Went in with all his heft, And, like a flyin' boulder, At once let out his left;	The Court, in haste, ducked under Its head uncommon spry, Then lifted the intruder With a puncher in the eye.

The issue, one need hardly say, is disastrous to the intruder, who capitulates.

He rose; and Justice Carey Said to him ere he went, "I do not think the fightin' You did was worth a cent.	I charge for time two dollars, As lawyers should, 'tis plain; The balance of the twenty I give you back again."

The reference to the "twenty dollars" refers to the deposit of that sum made by the challenger before the fight began "to save the lawin'" incident upon assault and battery.

† "Songs of the Sea and Lays of the Land." By Charles G. Leland. (A. and C. Black. 1895.)

A new and well illustrated series of articles, entitled "Practical Telephony," is now appearing weekly in *Electricity*. The series is being written by Messrs. James Bell, A.I.E.E., and S. Wilson, and should interest, in view of the inquiry now being held by the Government.

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THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

OLD FRIENDS WITH NEW USES.

"Fair," declares Plutarch, "is the autumn of the beautiful"; but even the truest aphorisms—and surely this should rank among the least likely to be disputed—is subject to fallacy upon occasion. The exception will, now and again, prove the rule, as our famous proverb has it; yet, in this case, solely by artificial means and meddling interposition. The autumnal comeliness of human beauty is all too often frustrated, and turned instead into a thing to shudder at, by unseasonable disguises that ape with horrid simulation the lost graces of youth, that golden prime that all may have and all must inevitably lose, less possible to recapture than the bloom from a moth's wing, and still so ardently, so immemorially attempted. *Verlorun ist verloren* would seem to be the one lesson that experience perennially fails to teach.

And while the elderly nymph, instead of peacefully giving back her looking-glass to Cytherea as votive offering, flies to disfiguring pigments and toilet auxiliaries, dishonouring her grey hairs with golden curls, her wrinkles with paints and powders, the fair autumn of the inanimate beautiful is prone to be heir to much the same evils as those that mortal flesh and blood may suffer at indiscriminating hands. The so-called restorer and the nimble-witted adapter alike have much to answer for. How disastrous and many are the metamorphoses that have befallen things betrayed into the pitfalls of their industrious enthusiasms; how irremediable the mischief wrought by their sometimes half-intelligent, sometimes all-ignorant endeavours!

Let woman cease from her ungrateful labours at growing apple-blossoms in October and cultivate her chrysanthemums and her Christmas roses instead, and her autumn shall still be fair; but to the thing of beauty made with hands, once marred spells ruin irremediable.

Building or painting, or household chattel, surrendered to Shiva the Destroyer, in the European incarnation, is past praying for from the outset. A century or so of benevolent neglect will perform fewer inroads upon the beauties of any work of art than as many minutes under renovating auspices—as such influence, needless to say, is generally used and understood.

To the garret and the lean purse, to British phlegm and the rustic lumber-room, is owed our greatest debt of gratitude for survivals ungarbled in their grace, for such fair autumns of the beautiful as have been suffered to achieve fruition in happy passivity. "All that's bright must fade," is a reflection filled with pleasing possibilities, an assurance comfortably founded upon fact. There is almost limitless ground for gratulation in the knowledge that Time—the subtlest artist that ever was and ever will be—shall, provided he be left undisturbed at his work, as every artist deserving the name should be, to all strong colour, whether good or evil, add inestimable charm.

The primarily good he refines into a state yet nearer to perfectness; inventing and superimposing, not seldom, strange, deliberate harmonies of his own, more subtle, more surprising than anything suggested by the raw material. The bad, given strength enough in its ill-seeming, he will transmute—let him only have rope enough—into rare beauty. And is it not, therefore, so much the more lamentable when a result for whose completion the long passage of maturing years has carried its patient tribute hour by hour and day by day, is demolished at a hand's turn—with the best of intentions, it is true, but what of that? The pity of it can be none the less.

The most praiseworthy intentions that ever helped to pave the Infernal City cannot restore to the antique bureau, marred with modern marquetry, its pristine excellence. "When shall return the glory of its prime? No more, O never more!" The mellowed auburn expanse of lid, once so dignified, once, like the braided hair of Pyrrha, plain in its neatness, may shine no longer in comely self-respect. The well-made drawers, with their gently-swelling outlines, their fine mouldings, still boast the simple elegance bestowed by their original brass scutcheons and handles; but elegance and simplicity to boot are given the go-by in that gratuitous ornamentation, wherewith to gratify a vulgar modern craving—a redoubled lust after the elaborate—too many a noble piece of furniture has been spoiled. The decorative silhouette, the rich colouring, surely complex enough to satisfy, compact of variously grained and contrastingly disposed woods, and sections of one kind of wood, enlivened into the bargain by the pale golden notes of urn-shaped, or oval, handle and scutcheon, were wont to make up a majestic whole. But the latter day in-layer—save the mark!—has changed all that. With his flimsy travesties, coarsely wrought, of old-world marquetry designs, of shell, scroll, swag, and what not, he invades broad glossy surfaces of mahogany and rosewood, breaking up their rich, mirror-like depths of varied tone and tint into meandering triviality, fretting their stately sincerities into a semblance of tawdriness as alien to the sentiment of their design, and to the decorative spirit that begot them in the beginning, as were spangles bedizening a statue of carved ivory, or tarnished pinchbeck fineries commingled with the fine yellow meshes of old Venetian point-lace.

The dishonest or the imperceptive dealer will swear to you, by all his frowsy gods, that the dishonoured wares are absolutely *in statu quo*; that the mock marquetry wherewith he or his handy-man has bedevilled them is coeval with the original structures. He will even babble of the stately homes wherefrom he has ravished them, houses where—to his certain knowledge—they had existed beautifully for "hundreds of years." Your intelligent *brocanteur* will, on the other hand, deplore the insatiable demand that stimulates this horrid industry. He will not attempt—to yourself—the slightest defence of his desecrated goods; he is as sympathetic as the walrus, and as utilitarian as the carpenter. And he observes, with reason, that it can't be helped. His customers like it, and what they like must have.

A good deal of this sorry trade is carried on in Holland, where many and many a grandly-planned tulip-wood armoire and broad-beamed bureau, to say nothing of the stiff, dignified chairs, receive an unmerited meed of coarse, crudely coloured inlay, florid, sticky with varnish, and rocky to the touch, before being launched on the English market. In the dusk, with the light behind them, a momentary illusion, a realization of their quondam glories may flash across the beholder. But a clearer light, the merest glance at detail, and you are left deprecating the destructive exigencies of fools and the ready alertness of their panders.

In no wise less grievous a practice is that of butchering old oaken pieces of furniture with clumsy carvings—of hacking their fair austerity with commonplace borders and mean arabesques, until, save for their original purity of design, they were degraded to well-nigh as low a decorative level as the detestable sham antiques "made in Germany." Chests, tables, bureaus, and clock-cases are the most conspicuous oaken victims to this form of modern vandalism, but, unhappily, not the only ones. "Rien n'est sacré pour un décorateur." The fiendish ingenuities of him—and of her—are things to ponder on. Among their minor, but still condemnable, outrages may be numbered the forced metamorphoses of old Dutch cradles into music-stands and cellarettes, of oaken chests into whatnots and buffets; yet these, again, are mere hap-hazard examples of an increasing evil, wherein it profits not to dwell.

The brighter reverse of the medal mirrors old oaken dressers playing, without fear and without reproach, the part of bookcase; Sheffield snuffer-trays re-fitted as inkstands and pen-trays in pleasing combination; eighteenth century knife-boxes adapted for holding stationery. The brass-lined tulip-stands, with their slender, classic silhouette, still charm as wisely in their proper capacity, and with perhaps more catholicity of province, as in the days when tulip bulbs were worth their weight in gold; and what better shrine for lilac bough and clustering hawthorn, for almond or wild cherry, for late, long-stemmed tulip, generous mass of roses, heavy pink or white peony or ivory magnolia, could you find than the great chalice of a last-century copper tea-urn, robbed discreetly of tap and spout? Fair, indeed, is the autumn of the beautiful; but the tender mercies of the stupid are cruel.

The *Week* says: "Amongst the riders of the famous 'HUMBERS' may now be named, not only the Kings of Italy and Belgium, but such well-known personages in London society as the Duchesses of Portland and Manchester, &c."

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Publishers' Announcements.

(Continued from Page 3.)

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City Notes.

Company Law Reform.

We understand that the next meeting of the Committee on Company Law Reform will be held to-morrow, when Lord Davey's draft report will probably be placed before the members. Among other recommendations that will be put forward for incorporation into Lord Davey's draft will be one providing that the first meeting of a new company shall be expedited so as to take place within one month from the time of registration, instead of within four months as at present. The object of expediting the first meeting is to enable the shareholders to examine and discuss the contracts entered into by the directors before it is too late.

French Banking and our Eastern Trade.

It is announced that the Comptoir National d'Escompte, of Paris, has just opened a branch in Cottonopolis, and another in Liverpool. This bank does a large business in London, in competition with our Eastern and Australian banks, and has branches in San Francisco, New Orleans, and Chicago, in which markets Manchester and Liverpool have, of course, large interests. The opening of a branch in Cottonopolis is, doubtless, made with a view to increasing the bank's business between that city and the far East, where the institution has already five offices. It is not difficult to gauge the feeling of the Anglo-Eastern banks when they learn that their foreign rival has decided to invade the markets of Lancashire, whence so much of their business is derived. Hitherto, no foreign or Eastern bank, trading in Great Britain, has opened a branch outside of the metropolis. The new decision of the Comptoir throws additional light on the reason for the recent increase of the bank's capital from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000.

Futures.

For some time rumours have been floating about as to an intention on the part of the Government to promote a bill to restrain dealings in futures. We do not believe the Government has any such intention, because it must be aware that the task of prohibiting this class of business is altogether beyond its power to accomplish. Dealings in futures began at least as early as the time of Joseph, and they form such an important part of present-day commercial relations, and there are so many ways open of evading the statute—assuming any statute to be enacted, which we regard as a most remote contingency—that it is difficult to see how it could be enforced. The example of the United States is occasionally brought out for our discomfiture. The American bill was only passed to please the agricultural interest, and was a dead letter from the first. We have noticed no diminution during the last eighteen months in the volume of transactions in futures with the other side—rather the reverse. In fact, the men who passed the measure would have been among the first to be hit had it become operative, and they knew what they were doing. They simply ignored its existence. The same thing would be bound to happen in this country if a similar misguided step were made.

The Chinese Black Diamond.

One question of considerable interest which is revived just now in the opening up of China to trade is whether any serious attempt will be made to utilize the coal deposits of the country. China is known to possess the most extensive coal measures in the world. Their total extent has been stated at 400,000 square miles. This may or may not be approximately accurate, but Shansi can boast of 30,000 square miles, Honan 10,000, and one of the two perfectly distinct coal-beds of Hunan has been estimated at 21,700 square miles, which is alone nearly twice the area of all the coalfields of Great Britain. At present the only mines worked to any really great extent are those of Kaiping, which employ 1,200 hands, and have a daily output of 1,000 or 1,200 tons. The opening of the great rivers will bring further and richer fields into better position for reaching other than a local market; and although transport is still a serious consideration, it is a moot point whether, the cheapness of production being borne in mind, the coal of the interior cannot find a profitable outlet. The resources of the country in this one direction cannot, of course, be properly marketed until the trunk line to connect the north and the south has been constructed. In the meantime, it is not unreasonable to suppose that some portion may be utilised. Such a development as this would revolutionize the coal trade of the East, would keep Japanese coal out of China, and would make a difference in the volume of shipments of the New South Wales article to the Western coasts of North and South America.

THE BANK SCARE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, Wednesday.—While the scare lasted yesterday the banks paid out a total of £90,000 in gold. The newspapers this morning and the public express their indignation that such an unfounded report should have been circulated. Rewards will be offered for evidence securing the conviction of the originators.—*Central News.*

THE RUSSIAN PETROLEUM TARIFF.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday.—The increase of the railway tariff for Trans-Caucasian petroleum from nine to fourteen kopecks will come into force on the 29th inst.—*Reuter.*

Argentine Gold Premium.—The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has risen one point, to 271 p.c.

The stocks of the Southern Railway are, it is said, to be admitted to official quotation at Amsterdam.

Mr. Barney Barnato leaves for South Africa on Saturday, and will say good-bye at a dinner to-morrow.

The Southern Agency and Investment Company, 158, Gresham House, E.C., and Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A., announce that they will undertake the collection of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage securities upon the cheapest terms possible, reserving the rights of investors to claim against the general assets of the company.

We have received a very fine map of Australia, which has been specially compiled for Mr. Albert F. Calvert's work on "The Explorations of Australia." It is not only useful as a map, but is interesting as showing the routes followed by various Australian explorers during the past seventy years.

To-morrow's Business Engagements.

Ticket Day.

Caledonian Insurance......	Edinburgh, 2
Castle Mail Packets	Cannon-street Hotel, 12
Edinburgh Invest. Trust...	Edinburgh, 12
Emma (ex-gen.)	Cannon-street Hotel, 3
Emu Bay & M. Bischoff..	31 Finsbury-circus, 12¼
Equitable Life Assurance	Mansion House-st., 11
Hill's Union Brewery......	Winchester House, 12
Kaffirfontein Mines	Winchester House, 3
Land Corp. of Canada ...	Winchester House, 2½
Metropolitan Life Ass. ...	13, Moorgate-street, 2
Nat. Prov. Bank of Eng...	112, Bishopsgate-st., 12
Rothery Block Gold Mine	Cannon-st. Hotel, 12
Southern Jumpers	Winchester House, 2½
Van Dieman's Land	31, Finsbury-circus, 12
Charleroi-Frontier Ry....	Charleroi, 1½
Mersina Tarsus, &c., Ry.	Constantinople, 11½
Windeler and Co.'s Wool Sale	Winchester House, 9½
Colonial Wool Sales	C. Balme and Co.
Russian 3½ p.c. loan, &c., calls, £3,180,000.	

Traffic Receipts.

	Last Week.	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate.	Inc. or Dec.
Midland	£154,098	−12,845	2,820,037	−150,140
North Eastern	137,943	−4,023	2,184,296	−110,994
Lancashire and Yorkshire	86,951	+2,921	1,459,872	−25,091
Great Eastern	75,846	+3,031	1,20[illegible],588	−40,670
North Staffordshire	14,[illegible]65	−1,022	2[illegible]4,896	−17,965
Metropolitan	14,658	−39	[illegible]4,307	−3,317
District	8,087	−253	144,275	−4,393
Hull and Barnsley	5,305	−44	92,0[illegible]4	−600
Mersey	1,343	−36	23,385	−178
London Road Car	5,748	+197	77,971	−7,091
Grand Trunk	83,335	−953	1,393,341	−65,488
Mexican	13,600	+2,200	225,640	+21,340
North Western of Uruguay	$16,000	−1,983	60,013	+2,543

Railways.—Zafra and Huelva (April), 3,776 ptas. *decrease*; Great Northern of Minnesota (April), 435,800 dols. *increase*; Peruvian Corporation (April), 50,020 dols. *increase*; Great Southern and Western, £410 *decrease*; Isle of Man, £1 *increase*; Sheffield, £331 *decrease* (Yorkshire Canal, including last year, £929); Cheshire, £93 *decrease*.

Tramways, &c.—Continental Metropolitan, £21 *decrease*; Calais, £22 *decrease*.

The following are the latest rates of exchange quoted at the principal foreign centres on London:—

Paris, short ... 25.22	Athens, sight . 46.70	St. Ptrsbg, 3mos. 93.15	Bombay trans. 1/1⅛
Do. cheques 25.23½	Brussels, chqs. 25.27½	Vienna, sight 12.23	Calcutta trans. 1/1 5-32
Berlin, 3 mos. 20.41	Cnstnple, 3mos 111.50	B. Ayres, pp. dol. 12.87*d*	Hong Kong trans 2/1¾
Do. 8 days 20.47	Franktrt, short 20.47	Rio J'n'iro, 90dys 9⅛*d*	Do. 4 mo. 2/2
Do. sight ... 20.48	Hamburg, 3 mo 20.41	V'lp'raiso 90 dys. 16½*d*	Shanghai trans 3/0⅛
Amstrdm, short 12.09½	Lisbon, sight . 41¾*d*	NewYork, 60dys. 4.87¾	Do. 4 mos. 3/0⅝
Do. sight 12.10½	Madrid, sight . 25.40	Do. trans. 4.89	Singapore 4 mos. 2/2
Antwerp, short 25.26.30	Rome, sight ... 26.48	Yokohama, 4 mos. 2/1⅞	Penang 4 mos. 2/2

Don't wait until you are ill before trying CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, but get a phial now. You can't take them without benefit. 1s. 1½d.

Money and Stocks.

CONTANGO DAY.—MARKETS BUOYANT.

The Stock Exchange settlement does not appear to have had much effect yet on the demand for money, the market being still very quiet with supplies far in excess of requirements. The usual loans to stockbrokers have been granted at 1½ to 2 per cent., with most business at the lower figure. To-morrow calls on the Russian loan and the like will absorb over £3,000,000, but this has doubtless been arranged for already.

Loans.	Deposits	Two Months.	Three Months.	Four Months.	Six Months.
Day... ¼ ½	Banks...... ½	Fine Bills ¾ 13/16	¾ 13/16	13/16 ⅞	1
7 Day ½	Dsct Hses ½ & ¾	Trade Bills 1⅛ 1½	1⅛ ½	1½ ⅝	1½ ¾

The arrangement of the account has greatly interfered with business on the Stock Exchange to-day, the carry-over being a heavy one in all departments except Home Railways, which have been almost stagnant during the past fortnight. More interest is now being taken in them, however, the continuance of the brilliant weather, and the not unsatisfactory Board of Trade returns, which we analysed yesterday, attracting part of the enormous profits recently made in the Mining market. Consols are well maintained at the record price, while the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. have again advanced ¼, and India issues are also firm. In the Foreign department the Chinese silver loan has further improved ¾ and Spanish are up a point, but Ecuadors have given way to the same extent. American Railroads continue very buoyant and are nearly all ¼ to ¾ higher. Canpacs, Grand Trunks, and Mexicans have also risen good fractions. Mining shares are again very firm in most directions, but the pace is not so rapid as recently, the chief movements being an advance of about ½ each in Knights and Van Ryns.

Yield p.c. £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
	BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
2 9	C'nsols (2¾) Mny		106 3/16	5/16
2 9	Do. Account......		106 5/16	7/16
2 9	New 2½ per Cents.	+¼	104	½
2 9	Local Loans Stock	+¼	108½	9½
2 17	India 3½ per Cents	+¼	115	½
2 17	Do. 3 per Cents...	+¼	106	½
3 8	Do. 3½ perCnt. Rs.	+⅛	58⅛	⅜
2 11	Bank of E'gland St.	−½	332	5
2 12	Mt. Bd. Wks. 3 p.c.		110¾	11¼
2 10	Do. 2½ p.c.		100	1
2 16	Birm'gh'm 3½ p.c.		121	2
2 16	Liverpool 3½ p.c.		126	7
	COLONIAL SECURITIES.			
3 4	Can'da 3½ p.c. Reg		110	½
3 2	Do. 3 p. c. Reg.	+¼	100¼	¾
3 2	Cape 3½ p.c. C. In.		113½	14
3 4	Natal 3½ p.c. Ins.		107	½
3 10	N.S.W. 4 p.c. 1933		115½	16
3 9	Do. 3½ 1924 ...		103½	4
3 11	N'w Zlnd 4 p.c. Cns.		111¼	¾
3 10	Q'nsl'nd 3½ p.c. In		101¾	2¼
3 15	S. Astln. 4 p.c. R'g.		108½	9
3 7	Do. 3½ p.c. In		103¾	4¼
3 17	Victoria 4 p.c. 1885	+¼	107¾	8¼
3 12	Do. 3½ p.c.......	+⅛	100¾	1
	BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
3 10	Brighton Ord......		173	5
3 18	Do. A......	+⅜	157¼	¾
2 16	Caledonian	+½	131	2
1 10	Do. Defer	+⅜	44⅛	⅝
nil.	Chatham Ord......	+½	16⅝	⅞
2 13	Do. Pref.........	+⅝	120	1
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref.		60	2
nil.	East London		6½	¾
2 3	Great Eastern ...	+⅛	77	¼
3 11	Gt. Nth. Ord. Pref.		113	14
2 2	Do. Ord. Def.	+½	47	8
2 2	Do. A.........		46½	7½
3 7	Great Western ...		155¾	6¼
nil.	Hull & Barnsley		31	½
3 9	Lanc. and York...		117	18
3 1	Met Consolidated	+¼	88	9
nil.	Met. District	+¾	28¼	¾
3 10	Midland		152¾	3¼
2 18	North Brit. Pref.	+¼	76¾	7¼
0 7	Do. Def	+⅜	37⅞	8⅛
3 14	North Eastern ...	+⅛	160	½
3 8	North Stafford ...		125	7
3 11	North Western...		176¼	¾
1 10	Sheffield		51	3
nil.	Do. A	+¼	27½	8
3 0	South Eastern ...		131	3
2 6	Do. Deferred...	+⅛	88⅛	⅜
3 1	South Western...		196	8
3 4	Do. Deferred ...		67½	8½
	FOREIGN STOCKS.			
6 2	Argntin. 6 p.c. 1886		65¼	¾
7 1	Do. 6 p.c. Fundig	+¼	69¾	70¼
...	Do. Cedulas A		28	9
5 12	Brazilian 4½ 1888		77	9
5 4	Do. 1889	−¼	74¾	5¼
6 1	Do. W. of Minas		80¾	1¼
...	B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883		20	2
...	Do. Cedulas I...		5½	6
7 4	Do. Waterw'rks		55¼	¾
6 4	Bulgarian		97	8
4 14	Chilian 1886		96	7
5 18	China 6 p.c. Gold	+¼	101½	2½
6 13	Do. 7 p.c. Silver	+¾	108½	9½
nil.	Colombian		17	19
...	Costa Rica A......		32	4
...	Do. B......		31	3
...	Ecuador, New ...	−1	28	30
4 0	Egypt State Dom.		106½	7½
3 18	Do. Unified ...	−⅛	103½	4
3 13	Do. New Daira	+¼	102⅝	3½
3 5	Do. New 3½ p.c.	+¼	101¾	2¼
2 19	French 3 p.c. R'nts	+½	101½	2½
2 17	Do. 3½ p.c. R'nts		106½	7½
..	Greek 5 p.c. 1881...		33	4
...	Do. 5 p.c. 1884...		33	4
...	Do. 4 p.c. Mon...		35	6
...	Do 4 p.c. Rts 1889		28	9
...	Guatemala 4 p.c....		25	7
nil.	Honduras		8½	9
4 0	Hung. Gold R'nt's		102	½
4 12	Italian Fives	+⅛	88⅛	⅜
7 12	Mexican 6 p.c. 1888		86½	7
nil.	Peruv. Cor		4¾	5
...	Do. Preference		17¼	¾
14 15	Do. Debentures		48½	9
3 18	P'rt'guese Threes		25⅝	⅜
3 19	Russian 4 p.c. 1889		102½	3
5 10	Spanish 4 p.c.	+1	73⅝	⅜
4 8	Transvaal 5 p.c....		113½	14½
1 11	Turkish Conv. A.		62½	3½
2 3	Do. B............		44½	5
3 9	Do. C............	+½	28⅛	⅜
3 16	Do. D............	+⅛	25¾	6
3 18	Do. Defence '91		102	½
7 12	Urugy. Cn. 3½ p.c.	−⅛	46¾	7¼
7 3	Venezuela	+½	42	3
	COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS			
1 10	B Ayres & Rosario		60	1
4 17	Do. Gt. Sthrn.		106	8
2 2	Argentine Centl.		66½	7½
...	Do. N.E. Deb...		15	17
...	Do. East		30	2
6 5	Canadian Pacific.	+½	63¼	4¼
nil.	Grand Trnk. Ord.		6⅝	⅞
nil.	Do. 1st Pref....	+¼	38¼	¾
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref....		26	½
nil.	Do. 3rd Pref...		14⅝	⅝
...	Do. Guarantd.	+¼	43¼	¾
nil.	Mexican Ord	+¼	23⅝	4
1 8	Do. 1st Pref...	+¾	81	½
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref....	+½	41	3
6 8	Mex. Cen. 4 Bds.		63	9
...	Mex. Nat. A.		32½	3½
9 11	Nitrate Railways		19¾	20

Yield p.c. £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
	AMERICAN RAILROADS.			
	Shares.			
...	Atchison Shares.	+½	6⅝	⅞
...	Cent. Pacific Sh..	+¾	19⅝	⅞
6 16	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	+¾	67¼	½
nil.	Dnvr. & R. Grand	+¼	14⅞	15⅛
...	Do. Pref.	+⅜	46	½
nil.	Erie	+¼	12⅞	13⅛
...	Do. Pref.	+⅜	26	7
5 12	Illinois Shares ...	+½	95	6
4 6	Lake Shore.........	+½	147	8
...	Louis and Nash .	+⅜	59¼	60
...	Miss. K. & Texas	+⅜	18¼	½
4 16	N. Y. Central Sh.	+¾	103½	2½
nil.	N. Y. Ontario......	+⅜	18⅜	⅝
...	Norfolk W. Pref.	+½	17¾	18
...	North Pacific Pf..	+¼	22¾	3¼
4 16	Pennsylvania Sh.	+⅛	54	½
nil.	Phil. & Read Sh.		8⅝	⅞
...	Southern Ord. ...	+¼	15¼	⅝
...	Do. Pref.		41	½
nil.	Union Pacific Sh.	+¼	15⅜	⅝
nil.	Wabash Pref......	+¼	17½	18
	Bonds.			
...	Atchison A	+⅜	23½	4
3 17	Illinois 4 p.c. Gold		105	7
4 15	Louisville 5 p.c. G.		104	6
4 16	Mis. K. & Tex. 4 G.		87	9
3 10	N.Y. Cent. 4 p.c. G.		107	9
4 19	N.Y. Erie, 1C. 1920		130	34
...	Do. 2nd Mort....		69	70
...	N.Y., P., & O. 1st M		16½	⅝
3 10	Penns. 4½ Gold...		116	18
...	Phil & Read 1st In.		33	4
nil.	Wabash 6 p.c. Deb.	+¼	27	8
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.			
5 9	Anglo-American.		44	6
5 6	Brazil Submarine		12½	13
4 12	Direct U States..		8½	9
4 0	Eastern		16⅛	⅜
4 1	Eastern Extensn.		17⅛	⅜
4 7	National Telephn		5¼	¾
6 0	Tel. Constrn.......		40	41
	MINING AND LAND.			
10 18	Aladdin Gold......		1⅛	1¼
...	Bayley's Reward		9/9	10/3
...	Bechuanaland ...		2 1/16	1/16
66 0	Broken Hill Prop.		2	⅛
...	Buffelsdoorn		5⅞	6
...	Champ D'Or		4¼	⅜
8 0	Champion Reef...		4 1/16	3/16
...	Char. S. Africa...		4⅝	¾
1 0	City & Suburban.		26¾	7¼
3 15	Cons. G. Flds. Def.		10	⅛
...	Crœsus, New ...		2¾	3
4 15	Crown Reef		10¼	½
5 15	De Beers............		21⅛	⅜
7 15	Durban Rood'p'rt		7½	¾
...	East Rand	−⅛	6⅞	7/16
...	Exploring Co. ...		6¾	7
5 15	Ferreira		17	½
4 13	Geldenhuis.........		7⅛	⅜
3 0	Glencairn		4⅛	⅜
5 5	Griquid W. Diam.		7⅛	⅜
4 7	Heriot		11½	12
4 10	Jagersfontein......		10¼	½
12 5	Jubilee		11¼	12¼
9 18	Jumper's Gold ...		5½	¾
11 7	Langlaagte		4⅝	5⅛
...	Londonderry......		1/16	1/16
...	May Consolid New		3 1/16	1/16
7 18	Meyer & Charlton		7⅝	⅞
...	Modderfontein		16¾	17¼
...	Mozambique		27/0	28/0
10 0	Mysore Gold		2⅞	3
6 10	Nigel................		5	¼
...	Nourse...............		6 1/16	3/16
7 0	Nundydroog		1⅛	3/16
...	Oceana Land	+⅛	3⅛	¼
13 15	Ooregum Gold ...		3⅛	¼
6 0	Primrose, New...		7 1/16	3/16
...	Rand Mines		33½	4
4 4	Rio Tinto		14 3/16	15 3/16
5 15	Robinson...........		8¾	9
1 10	Simmer and Jack		14¾	15¼
5 8	S. A. Exploration		11¾	12¼
8 10	Sheba		2 3/16	5/16
...	Wemmer		12½	13
...	Wentworth Ord..		1	⅛
...	WestAust. Explor		2⅛	¼
...	W. Aust Goldfield		3 5/16	7/16
...	W. Aust. Concesn.		1¾	2
...	Zambesia Explor.		3¾	4
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
5 11	Aerated Bread ...		5⅝	⅞
3 12	Allsopps	+½	140½	1½
4 3	Do. Pref.		143	4
...	Barker (John & Co)		2⅝	⅞
6 3	Bell's Asbestos...		9½	¾
5 2	Bryant and May		15½	16
3 9	Coats Ord.		22¾	3¼
3 10	Do. Pref.		16¾	17¼
nil.	Eastman's Ord ...		2⅝	⅞
12 0	Empire (15/- pd.)		2½	3
12 0	Do. (10/- pd.)		1½	2
3 10	Evans (D. H & Co)		2¼	½
5 18	Gordon Hotels ...		17	¼
3 19	Guinness & Co...		382	85
nil.	Ham'nd's Meat...		1¾	2
4 12	Harrod's Stores		3½	¾
3 10	Hudson's Bay ...		13¼	¾
9 15	London Tramwys		8½	9½
...	Maxim Nordenflt		2¼	⅜
10 10	Pears.................		4½	5
5 3	P. & O. Steam D		191	4
nil.	Primitiva Nitrate		1⅝	⅞
...	Rail. Invest. Def.		17½	18½
6 13	Salt Union Shres		3⅜	⅝
nil.	San Donato.........		2¼	½
14 15	San Jorge		6	¼
20 0	San Pablo		2¼	½
9 0	S. Afric. Gld. Trst.	+½	7⅞	8⅛
2 13	Suez Canal.........		132	6
...	Trustees Exctors.		½	1

Mine.	Price.	Mine.	Price.	Mine.	Price.	Mine.	Price.
Abbotts	1/16	East Leigh	2⅛	Luipaard	26/0	Rothery Blk ...	1/16
Achilles	4/6	East Orion	1½	Main Reef, New	1⅜	Salisbury.........	6⅝
Afric. Gold Con.	3/6	Elmslie Pref. ...	13/6	Mafuna	1	Sam's Wealth...	4/9
Afr. Cons. Land	6/3	Empress Coorg die	1/16	Mason & Barry	2⅜	Simmer's Gold.	10/6
Afri. Coal Expl.	8/3	Exploratn, New	1½ pm	Matabele Reef.	2½ pm	Siam Explor....	⅛
Afrikander	2⅝	F. Johnson	21/0	Mawson Reward	1/16	Straits Develop	2 1/16
Agnes Block ...	1/16	Forbes Reefs ...	1	Metropolitan ...	3¼	South Orion ...	1⅛
Anglo-Fren. Ex.	4⅛	George & May..	2⅛	Minerva...	2½	Spitzkop	1⅜
Ang. Fn. new...	3⅛	George Goch ...	3 1/16	Modder B.........	3¼	Spes Bona	3½
Ang. Fn. Mat'le	4⅞	Ginsberg	2 5/16	Montana	12/0	Springdale	3/9
Assoc. G. of W.A.	1/16	Gld. Est. of Aust..	1 1/16	Mood Fortuna	1 1-32	S.A. Estates Mg.	6/3
Austin	1 1/16	Gold Coast Dev.	7/6	Murchison	7/3	S.A. Gen. Devel.	7/3
Austrn Bro. Hill	4/3	Golconda	1¾	Murchison Gift	5/0	Sthn. Jumpers	16/3
Balaghat	4/0	Golden South...	1 1/16	Mysore G'ldfi'ld	27/0	Sherlaw	11/6
Balkis Eestr'ng	5/0	Gordon Diamo'd	8/3	„ Harnhalli	4/0	St. Augustine	11/6
Balkis Land ...	6/0	Graskop	7/6	„ Reef	7/6	S. Londonderry	7/6
Barrett	15/0	Great Boulder	1 3/16	„ West	22/0	St. John del Rey	1⅛
Barberton G.F.	14/0	H'mptn Plains	2 3/16	Wynaad, New	22/0	Stanhope	2
Bayley's Extend	1/16	Hampton Lands	4 1/16	New Afr. Estates	5¾	Sutherland	14/6
Bayley's West..	⅜	Hauraki	11/0	New Rand	1 1/16	S. Swaziland ...	3/9
Big Blow	¼	Harmony Pref.	8/6	N. Queensld Ag	1 1/16	Tamworth Gold	½ pm
Big Gold Quarry	2/3	Harquahala......	3/0	Nigel Extension	12/0	Tharsis	4¾
Birthday Amald.	5/3	Hend'son's Tvl	4¼	Nine Reefs, Nw.	3/9	Transvaal Gold	5⅛
Block B	29/3	Idaho.............	5/0	Ophir Concessns.	5/6	Trenton	29-32
Brit. Bro. Hill.	7/6	Jackson's.........	1/9	Ooregum Pref.	4	Vanryn Estates	10⅞
Caledonian......	3/9	Johan. Invest..	4 3/16	Orient	14/0	Victoria Pref....	3/1½
Cape Asbestos	2 7/16	Jumper Exten.	11/6	Orion, New......	3⅝	Village Main Rt.	7¼
Cape Copper ...	1 1/16	Kaboonga	4/0	Pardy's Mozam	2½	Waratah	9/3
Caratal	1/6	Kangarilla	6/6	Pardy's Range	11/6	W. A. Develop.	4¼
Charters Towers	4/6	Kangarilla Pref.	1⅛	Pelaez Silver...	4/6	W. Aus. Pioneer	⅛ pm
Chrt. Towers Con	4/3	Kapanga	15/0	Pigg's Peak......	1⅛	W. A. Finance.	1 1/16
Comet	3½	Kempinkote ...	3/0	Pilbarra G'f'lds.	1 1/16	Waihi	7¼
Copiapo	1 1/16	King Solomon	½ pm	Potchefstroom	1¼	West Rand......	3⅜
Cons. Gold Pref.	23/6	Kleinfontein ...	6⅜	Randfontein ...	4 5/16	West Van Ryn	5⅞
Coolgardie Syn.	14/0	Klerksdorp......	27/0	Rand Rhodesia	2½	Willoughby Con	1¼
Day Dawn	12/6	Knight's	8¼	Rhodesia G.F.	⅜ pm	Wolhuter.........	8
Day Dawn P.C	5/6	Lady Mary	1½	Rietfontein......	4¼	Worcester	5¼
De Lamar	26/6	Lisbon - Berlyn	7/6	Roodeport Dep	4⅝	Zapopan	10/0
Dickens Custer	2/0	Lionsdale.........	1½				

UNITED STATES EQUITABLE.

THE BOAST OF NEW BUSINESS.

ERROR ADMITTED.—CIRCULAR WITHDRAWN.

So long is the letter of explanation which follows that we do not wish to add to the bulk of the subject by comment now. Such parts of it as require treatment will be dealt with. Suffice it to say that in the public interest we found it necessary to point out a very grave error, involving millions sterling, in the accounts which the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States published broadcast, and that after much delay and a reminder from ourselves the officials now admit it and say that they have withdrawn the circular, which was the only course open to them. We do not think that the error has been pointed out with sufficient publicity even yet.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Dear Sir,—Certain criticisms have been made in your journal of our announcement that the new paid business of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States for the year 1894 amounted to over £36,000,000, whereas the official returns of the society to the Insurance Departments in the United States show that a portion of this was not paid. It would have been more generous and less injurious to have applied to us for an explanation before making this public representation. The facts are perfectly simple, and, as will be seen, furnish an absolute explanation of what is obviously a discrepancy innocently made.

It has been the custom in life insurance statistics all over the world, so far as our information goes, to report business done in accordance with the face value or principal sum of the policies respectively. The form of policy now known as the instalment policy, which provides for the payment in case of maturity by death or otherwise of the principal sum in a certain number of specified instalments, has been in use in one shape or another for many years, and it has been the custom that such policies should be counted by their face value and not by the commuted value (that is, a sum payable down at once at maturity in case instalments are not taken). So far, therefore, as that method of reporting business is concerned, it has the sanction of custom as well as of fact. The instalment policies of the Equitable have of late years been made so popular by the various advantages grouped together into them that the business done on this plan has grown into very large proportions as compared with business transacted on other plans; consequently as long ago as last autumn the officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States at New York wrote to us as their managers in London that they were considering as an act of conservatism to make their official reports at the end of the year on the basis of the commuted amounts, and not of the face values of the policies. In February, 1895, when the official balance-sheet of the society for the previous year was struck and the official reports to the Insurance Department of the State of New York were made, the society did carry out its expressed purpose of reporting its business on the commuted basis, involving a large diminution in the apparent amount of business done. In the ordinary circulars and newspaper advertisements of the society in the United States, however, the old usage was adhered to, because by too abrupt a transition from the plan theretofore in vogue, and sanctioned as aforesaid by usage, a false impression might have been created in the minds of some by comparing the statistics of the Equitable with those of other companies which had not adopted the same principle. The officers at the headquarters of the society in New York forwarded to us, their managers in London, both the ordinary circulars containing the statement of the business according to usage, and the official reports reported to the insurance department, containing the returns by commuted amounts. We were inadvertently led to believe by a comparison of the two, without such a critical examination as we now feel should have been made, that the larger amount of business mentioned in the circulars represented the policies issued whether paid for or not, and that the diminished amount reported to the Insurance Department on the commuted plan represented business paid for.

Our circulars for Great Britain were therefore printed on this supposition, and as soon as they reached New York we received a cable calling our attention to the error made, and we forthwith recalled the circulars, but not before the same had fallen into the hands of those seemingly disposed to criticise without investigation. The error was purely a clerical one on our part, and was remedied as soon as it was possible for us to be apprised of the facts. It must be obvious to any person not bent on misunderstanding our motives that no intentional variation from fact was made by us. It is absurd to suppose that we would publish as a fact what could at once be refuted by the official statistics of the society made under oath to the Insurance Departments. The business of the society, furthermore, is so enormous on the most conservative basis of statement that there could be no advantage gained by overstating the same. The fact is that it is the desire and the intention of those responsible for the conduct of the Equitable Society's business to make every material particular of its affairs so plain that none who wish to be informed can be led into error, as will be seen by its official reports both to the thirty odd State Departments in the United States and the various Governmental bureaus in Great Britain and other parts of Europe. To magnify a palpable inadvertence into an intention to misrepresent is to show an excessive zeal in detecting a willingness to misrepresent where none exists, and where such a course would be only foolish and injurious to the person attempting it. All this might have been made perfectly clear at the outset if courteous application had been made to us, instead of a public assault upon our motives without inquiry.

As to the allegations "that the premiums as given in the English accounts are larger by more than a million dollars than in the American statement," the writer himself made a mistake, as the figures are quite the other way. The revenue account properly covers the premiums of a full calendar year, and therefore takes into consideration the outstanding premiums at the beginning and at the end of the year in which the report is made. The United States statement gives premium account, less receipts for annuities, 35,653,261.39 dols., whereas the figures in the revenue account amount to 33,818,877.39 dols., or £382,163 less than the revenue account in the United States report, both of which are strictly correct according to the different methods of accounting.

So far as the difference between the assets as given in our statement and admitted by the Albany Insurance Department is concerned, it is a well-known fact that it is occasioned by the throwing out by the Insurance Department, in consequence of the purely technical rules of the department, of the items of "commuted commissions" and "agents' balances," which the Insurance officials themselves will not deny are good assets; but they have no option about their inclusion. They are as good assets as anything else the society has, and have always been included in our statement, as any statement which does not include them is an incomplete and erroneous one. We consider that the society is just as much justified in including those in their assets in any statement showing the true condition of the society as they are in including any other part of the assets.

Your correspondent says that there are good reasons for regarding the surplus accrued on tontine policies as a liability rather than a surplus. In making such a statement he has merely taken up an old contention, always obviously absurd, and long exploded. It is sufficient to say that, notwithstanding the publicity given to the subject by the very fact of this contention having been made publicly, *not a single one of all the Insurance Departments in the world considers them a liability.*—Yours faithfully,

Munkittrick and Triggs, General Managers.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States,
81, *Cheapside, London, E.C., May* 7.

THE BIRTHDAY OF BRAHMS.

Mr. David Bispham yesterday afternoon carried out at the St. James's Hall his long-cherished plan of keeping the birthday of Brahms holy by giving a concert composed entirely of the chamber works of that master. It was a concert to which we may conscientiously award discreet praise. Mr. Bispham himself sang many songs by Brahms with fair success; once again we warn this artist against his growing habit of mistaking sentimentality for pathos. Pathos may be insufferable; but the attempt to make sentiment insufferable by pretending that it is pathos is one that can never be crowned with success. Still, Mr. Bispham has so genuinely artistic a power of expression that we can be content for the present with this warning, keeping a full admiration for his sincerity, his thoroughness, his true feeling, and his peculiarly touching quality of voice. Mrs. Henschel and Miss Agnes Janson both sang little cycles of Brahms' songs—Miss Janson extremely well, Mrs. Henschel well, but not so well; and the "Ladies of the Magpie Minstrels" sang two trios for female voices, horns, and harp. They began excellently; but, curiously enough, this really efficient choir followed the example of nearly all ladies' choirs in forgetting the continuity of tension and attention which choral work makes so imperatively necessary. They reminded one irresistibly of the qualities shown by Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "bandar-log." Still, despite a certain shrillness of tone, this choir sang with startlingly effectively occasional results. To sift and examine the good and the defective in the selections submitted would be a task indeed.

Equitable LIFE ASSURANCE Society.

Each £1,000 which became a claim in 1894 was *on the average* increased at death to

£2,087.

No Agents employed. No Commission paid.

ESTABLISHED 1762.

THIS SOCIETY, FAMILIARLY KNOWN AS THE

"OLD EQUITABLE,"

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FUNDS.....£4,175,000.

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OFFICES:—OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

LYCEUM.—TO-NIGHT, and for a limited number of nights, at 9 o'clock, A STORY OF WATERLOO, a play in one act, by A. Conan Doyle. Colonel Gregory Brewster, Mr. Irving; after which DON QUIXOTE, by the late W. G. Wills. Don Quixote, Mr. Irving. Produced as by BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. MATINEES of KING ARTHUR, by J. Comyns-Carr, SATURDAYS, May 11 and 18, and WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Irving, Miss Genevieve Ward, and Miss Ellen Terry. Reproduction of KING ARTHUR on 11th inst. and during the performance. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

THE ROYAL, HOLBORN.—GRAND VARIETY Programme. G. H. Chirgwin the White-eyed Kaffir, Fannie Leslie, Edwin Barwick, Billie Barlow, Edwin Hoyle, Claire Romaine, The Polnikis, Nellie Navette, Ida Heath, Kate Carney, The Hayton Marie Kendall, The Two Rowes, Lily Morris, Dagmar and de Celis, Graziella della Rocca, and J. A. Dunbar and company in the successful sketch "The Merry Blacksmith." Prices from 6d. to £2 2s. Doors open every evening at 7.15 and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.30.—Manager, Mr. ARTHUR SWANBOROUGH.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—SUMMER SEASON, 1895. Commences on Saturday next, May 11th, at noon. Admission—ONE SHILLING.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—United Kingdom Section. EXHIBITION of PHOTOGRAPHY, as it is applicable to Arts, Sciences and Industries. The earliest and most recent examples on view. Most interesting processes will be daily shown in operation (opens on Saturday next, May 11th, at noon). EXHIBITION OF RAILWAY APPLIANCES AND INVENTIONS (opens on June 1st). Machinery in motion and Working Models.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Colonial and Indian Sections.—EXHIBITION of COMMERCIAL and ECONOMIC PRODUCTS from every dependency of the British Empire. EXHIBITION of Natural History Specimens, Native Dresses, Arms, Dresses, Curiosities, &c., from the collection of H.R.H. the Duc d'Orleans (opens on Saturday next, May 11th, at noon).

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—The CELEBRATED STRAUSS ORCHESTRA from VIENNA, in its full strength, personally conducted by HERR STRAUSS, the Court Musik to the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Court, will perform, ON SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 11th, in the Great Hall in the afternoon (invitation concert) at 4.30 p.m., and evening in the West Garden (public concert) at 8.15 p.m. Specially reserved and numbered seats may be secured, in the Garden Pavilion adjoining the Band Stand, for the evening performance, on application at the Ticket Office of the Institute, at 9a., 9a. 6d., 10a. 6d., and 21s. each; reserved seats in the West Balcony, at 5s. each, may be booked at once for the subsequent afternoon and evening performances, both at the Institute and at the principal Box Office and Agents.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—The EXHIBITION GALLERIES, GARDENS, and PROMENADES will be artistically illuminated every evening. The performances of the Strauss Orchestra may be thoroughly heard from the promenade and seats in the verandahs and gardens. Accommodation for thousands of visitors. Admission every week-day, except Wednesday, ONE SHILLING. The East and West Foyer Luncheon, Dining, and Refreshment Rooms, and the Garden Buffets will be open daily from 12 noon.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from 11 A.M. to 11 P.M., ONE SHILLING. Wednesdays are reserved to Fellows of the Institute and Friends introduced by them with special ticket.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Trains from all parts of London run every few minutes to and from South Kensington Station (end thereof by Bolton's Subway to the corner of Imperial Institute road), and Gloucester-road Station. Omnibuses going westward and eastward constantly pass the Hyde Park and Brompton ends of Exhibition-road, and at intervals along the Imperial Institute-road. Cabs from Charing Cross, 1s. 6d.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Opens at 12 (noon) on Saturday next, May 11th, for the Summer Season. Inaugural (Invitation) Concert of the Strauss Orchestra at 4.30 p.m. in the Great Hall. The FIRST PUBLIC PERFORMANCE of the Orchestra will be in the West Garden at 8.15 p.m. Admission ONE SHILLING.

STRAUSS ORCHESTRA.—This famous Vienna Orchestra has been engaged for the coming season exclusively in the United Kingdom. The programmes of its concerts include overtures and selections from some thirty operas by the most famous composers and will comprise the principal music celebrations of the world. They comprise in all a *repertoire* of over 1,000 high-class and favourite compositions.

STRAUSS ORCHESTRA.—Communications and inquiries in respect of this renowned Orchestra should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Strauss Orchestra," Maltravers House, Arundel-street, London, W.C.

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General Manager, Mr. LAURENCE BROOMS.

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New Portrait Model! New Portrait Model!

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Admission 1s., Children under 12, 6d. Open 10 to 10.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895.

SEASON TICKETS, 10s. 6d. each, which entitle the owner to participate in the FIRST ANNUAL PRIZE DRAWING of the EARL'S COURT ART UNION, Established by authority of the Board of Trade.

The EXHIBITION will OPEN END of MAY.

Season Tickets will be available every day the Exhibition is open, and entitle each holder to a chance in the drawing of valuable Prizes, costing from £50 to 10s. 6d. each.

102 PRIZES of the total value of £172 15s. will be allocated to every two thousand Season Tickets.

1 PRIZE to every twenty Season Tickets.

For Prospectuses and Season Tickets, apply to the Season Ticket Department, Exhibition-buildings, Earl's Court, S.W.

AFRICAN LOAN EXHIBITION.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—The African Loan Exhibition, embracing curios and articles of interest from all parts of the African Continent, will be OPENED in the Grand Nave of the Crystal Palace about the middle of MAY.

EAST AFRICAN (SOMALI) VILLAGE in the Grounds of the CRYSTAL PALACE. To be OPENED about the middle of MAY, under the direction of Herr CARL HAGENBECK. Great African native display by 60 natives of Somaliland, and 350 African animals. First time Somalis have ever visited England.

AFRICA IN LONDON.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Twenty-four African Lions. Twenty Racing Dromedaries. Twenty-five Somali Riding Ponies, Twenty-five Ostriches. Eleven Elephants, and 200 Somali Sheep, Goats, Cheetahs or Hunting Panthers, Zebras, Leopards, Hyenas, Gazelles, Antelopes, Giant Pythons, Wild Dogs, Wild Donkeys, Monkeys, Baboons, &c. The East African (Somali) Village will open about the middle of May.

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WILLIAM GLADE, Manager.

NOTICES.

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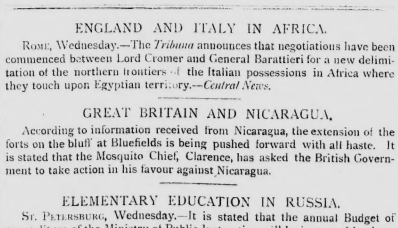
WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—Easterly winds, falling, light; fine at first, unsettled later, with some rain, perhaps thunder.



Readings by Messrs. NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA's Instruments.

ENGLAND AND ITALY IN AFRICA.

ROME, Wednesday.—The *Tribuna* announces that negotiations have been commenced between Lord Cromer and General Barattieri for a new delimitation of the northern frontiers of the Italian possessions in Africa where they touch upon Egyptian territory.—*Central News.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA.

According to information received from Nicaragua, the extension of the forts on the bluff at Bluefields is being pushed forward with all haste. It is stated that the Mosquito Chief, Clarence, has asked the British Government to take action in his favour against Nicaragua.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday.—It is stated that the annual Budget of expenditure of the Ministry of Public Instruction will be increased by three million roubles, which sum is to be specially employed to meet the requirements of elementary schools.—*Reuter.*

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NOTICE.

In our issue of TO-MORROW, May 9th, will appear a new BARRACK ROOM BALLAD "THE MEN THAT FOUGHT AT MINDEN," by Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING.

FOURTH EDITION.

GREAT BRITAIN'S LATEST ANNEXATION.

THE TONGALAND QUESTION.

PRETORIA, Wednesday.—In opening the session of the Transvaal Volksraad yesterday, President Kruger expressed satisfaction at the peaceful settlement of the Swaziland question, the completion of the Delagoa Bay Railway, and the coming junction with the Natal line. Referring to the annexation of Tongaland by Great Britain, the President stated that this was a matter of great concern to the South African Republic. He had communicated his views to the British Government, and earnestly hoped that the result of the pending negotiations would not be prejudicial to the State.—*Reuter.*

IN THE CAPE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.—In the House of Assembly yesterday Sir J. Sivewright put the question of which he had given notice—namely, whether the Government of the colony had been consulted regarding the annexation of Tongaland, and whether any message in reference to the matter had been received from the Imperial Government. Sir James added that he was in the Transvaal at the time when the proclamation announcing the annexation was issued, and that the news was received there with widespread dismay among all classes, the opinion being generally expressed that a serious mistake had been made. It was his opinion that the annexation closely affected the interests of Cape Colony and Natal, which should have been considered before any decisive step was taken the effects of which were more far-reaching than it now appeared. The Hon. Cecil Rhodes, in reply, stated that the Cape Government had not been consulted, and was not aware of the intention of the Imperial Government until the annexation was an accomplished fact.—*Reuter.*

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

MARSHAL CAMPOS' REMEDIAL MEASURES.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—A despatch received here yesterday afternoon from Havana states that Marshal Campos, in the exercise of his plenary powers, has offered to an American syndicate which owns one of the principal railways in Cuba 20,000 dols. per month as an inducement to provide employment for the daily increasing number of workless Cubans. The Marshal's proposal is that the syndicate should extend the railway so as to open up fresh districts, and thus, while helping to develop the resources of the island, provide remunerative work for the natives. Another important feature of his policy is the initiation of extensive harbour works at different points along the Cuban coast. Marshal Campos has not from the first made any secret of his strong belief in the trial of remedial before resorting to repressive measures.—*Central News.*

THE RISING APPROACHING ITS END.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—According to a despatch from Havana the Cuban insurrection is approaching its end, the insurgent chiefs having abandoned the cause in despair.—*Reuter.*

SERIOUS RIOT IN AUSTRIA.

A POLICE-STATION WRECKED.

BERLIN, Wednesday.—According to intelligence received here from Trieste a serious disturbance has occurred at Grado. A riotous crowd assembled and attacked the police-station, which they completely wrecked. They were proceeding to lay siege to the house of the parish priest, when a force of gendarmes appeared and dispersed them. The riot appears to have been excited by the Slav rural population, who entertain much ill-feeling towards the inhabitants of the town, a large proportion of whom are Italians.—*Reuter.*

THE FRENCH NAVAL COMMISSION.

TOULON, Wednesday.—The Commission of Inquiry on the Navy yesterday went on board the ironclad *Richelieu*, and conferred for a considerable time with Admiral Gervais. They subsequently inspected the ironclads *Redoutable* and the cruiser *Linois*. In the afternoon the Commission heard Admiral Chateaumiolans and the officers in charge of the submarine defences and hydraulic works.—*Reuter.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HUNGARY.

BUDA PESTH, Wednesday.—The greater part of the village of Galocz, in the Zemplin district, has been burnt down. No loss of life is reported, but 150 houses and three churches have been reduced to ashes.—*Reuter.*

THE RELIEF OF CHITRAL.

FATE OF SHER AFZUL.

THE COST OF THE EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
[By Indo-European Telegraph Company's Cable.]

ALLAHABAD, Wednesday.—Sher Afzul and his three brothers, who were captured by the Khan of Dir, has arrived at Rawal Pindi on his way to India.

They are under a powerful escort, and it is expected that when they arrive at headquarters they will be sent to Madras as State prisoners.

The expedition is now so far over that the officials are beginning to count the cost, and the present estimate is that it will not be under two crores of rupees.

INTERVIEW WITH SHER AFZUL.

Sher Afzul was interviewed on his arrival at Dargai. He was found seated in his tent surrounded by his followers, and bore evident traces of his recent harassing life. He looked older than his fifty years, and, though restless, he had the appearance of a broken man. He wore an Astrakhan cap and Russian overcoat, and said he had been well treated since he had been in British hands. Afzul denied strenuously that he had been made prisoner by the Khan of Dir. He maintained that he had surrendered voluntarily, and that no force had been employed to capture him. He admitted that he had had a terrible time since he had left Kabul to join in the attack upon the Chitral garrison, and his face bore out this statement. Ordinarily Sher Afzul has a kindly expression; he now looks like a man who is afraid to go to sleep. Afzul gave little hope of the British forces being able to secure Mahommed Isa Khan either at Uchu or Kalam. When asked about his connection with Umra Khan the fallen chief became exceedingly bitter, his whole demeanour betraying the intensity of his feelings. He said, "I do not want to see him ever again. He is alone responsible for all this trouble. He forced us to fight, and led us with continual promises of the help that would be forthcoming from every hand. Then, when the pinch came, he himself fled without so much as lending a single man to attack the invaders. Even the attack upon his own home he allowed to pass without offering the least resistance. He is no man." Sher Afzul is going to Dharmsala.

UMRA KHAN AT KABUL.

A report has reached General Low's camp that Umra Khan and his brothers, excepting Mahommed Shah Khan, have been despatched to Kabul under a strong escort of cavalry and infantry.

REWARDS FOR THE GALLANT DEFENCE OF CHITRAL.

The Secretary of State for India in Council yesterday sanctioned the recommendation of the Government of India that, in recognition of the splendid defence of Chitral fort, six months' pay should be granted to all ranks of the garrison.

AN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SENSATION.

ARREST OF A DIPLOMATIST.

BERLIN, Wednesday.—The *Vossische Zeitung* reports from Vienna that Count Klebels Berg, formerly attaché to the Austro-Hungarian Legation in Brussels, has been arrested on the charge of being connected with certain occurrences which led to the suicide of M. Bokross, Vice-President of the Hungarian Lower House.—*Reuter.*

THE FATE OF EX-CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

Further information about ex-Captain Dreyfus, who was tried and condemned for having betrayed military secrets, has now, says the *Daily Telegraph*, reached Paris from French Guiana. He is still on Devil's Island, which, before his arrival, was reserved for the lepers, whose huts have been burned. Extraordinary precautions continue to be taken in order to prevent the prisoner from escaping, like the Communists and so many others. There are only a few trees on the sun-baked Ile du Diable, and Dreyfus, in taking exercise, is limited to a small space of ground. His every movement is observed by the governor of the convict settlement, who watches him from the Ile Royale. The ex-officer is guarded night and day by two warders. He has not been called upon to do any work, and is still prohibited from writing. In the matter of food and drink he enjoys exceptional privileges. His meals are exactly the same as those of the soldiers serving in the colonies, but he has to pay for his wine. His friends placed a sum of £200 for his use in the hands of the captain of the ship in which he was conveyed to the penal settlement.

IN PARLIAMENT THIS AFTERNOON.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter past twelve. Mr. Knox moved the second reading of a bill to repeal the Irish Crimes Act. He contended that the condition of Ireland, its freedom from crime and outrage, and all the circumstances together, were such as not merely to justify the repeal of the Act but to render its continuance on the statute book a standing insult to Ireland.

Mr. James O'Connor seconded the motion.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. William Woods, colliery proprietor and cotton spinner of Wigan, has been selected to contest Ashton-under-Lyne in the Liberal interest at the next election.

THE LATE EARL OF SELBORNE.

A memorial service for the late Earl of Selborne will be held in Lincoln's Inn Chapel this afternoon at a quarter past four. No tickets of admission will be required.

THE LATE LADY KIMBERLEY.

The remains of the late Lady Kimberley were removed from Lowndes-square early this morning, and conveyed in a hearse to St. Pancras Station for removal to Kimberley Hall, where the funeral takes place this afternoon. The hearse, containing the coffin profusely laden with beautiful wreaths, was placed in a special van attached to the 9.15 train, in accordance with the wish of the family that the funeral should be private. Only the immediate relatives attended, and they travelled down by the same train. They included Lord Kimberley, Hon. A. Wodehouse, Lady Constance Wodehouse, Mr. E. R. Wodehouse, Mr. Bertram Currie, Mr. E. H. Packe and Lady Alice Packe, Lieutenant F. Ponsonby, Mr. R. T. Gurdon, M.P., and Mr. E. T. Gurdon. Although the representatives of Foreign Governments who are so intimately associated with Lord Kimberley did not attend on account of the private nature of the funeral, they sent floral tributes, as also did a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. One of the most beautiful wreaths came from Lord Rosebery.

THE LATE LORD PEMBROKE.

The remains of the late Earl of Pembroke arrived at Dover this morning from the Continent, via Ostend, and were conveyed to Charing Cross.

AILING AND CONVALESCENT.

DUKE OF ORLEANS.—Condition very satisfactory, and no further bulletins will be issued.

LORD BRAYE.—Recovering from the after-effects of influenza.

SIR HENRY PONSONBY.—Improvement maintained.

SIR HENRY JAMES.—Confined to his room by illness.

William Clarke, labourer, was killed at Grimsby to-day by a screw-jack slipping from a waggon.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE SETTLEMENT.

FRENCH DEMANDS.

THE CESSION OF TERRITORY.

The following despatch has been received from Tokio:—Japan, on the exchange of ratified treaties at Chefoo to-day, will agree to surrender Port Arthur and part of the Liao-Tung Peninsula to China, in consideration of an extra payment of one hundred million taels. She may also annex to Korea that port of Manchuria which is left her. It is believed that this arrangement will be perfectly satisfactory to Russia, and will ensure peace.

FURTHER DEMANDS ON JAPAN.

It is stated that the French Government is at present engaged in special negotiations with Japan regarding the cession to the latter by China of Formosa and the Pescadores Islands. France, it is stated, insists that Japan should at least limit the number of her ships in Formosan waters and the strength and number of her garrisons in the islands.

FRENCH PRESS OPINIONS.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The *Figaro* to-day says: What prevented the United States from joining Great Britain at the time of the intervention of France, Russia, and Germany in the East was not indifference for Japan, now become a great Power, but a desire to remain faithful to their traditional policy. The United States wished that Japan should not be deprived of the advantages which she had acquired at the price of such heavy sacrifices, and they would have raised no objection if Japan had laid her hand upon the Gulf of Pechili and even upon the road to Pekin, but at the same time they would not have sent a single warship to support her. Such was the inflexible attitude assumed by the United States, the rigorous observance of which cleared the political horizon in a singular manner when Russia, France, and Germany intimated their inability to recognize the Treaty of Shimonoseki. The *Matin* expresses the opinion that the results of an understanding in which Great Britain had no part have been too fortunate not to acquire a liking for the game.

A CHANGE HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE WORLD.

Outside Europe Great Britain no longer lays down the law. If chestnuts have been taken out of the fire there are also large pieces to be taken out of certain mouths. And this is only a beginning. The *Journal des Debats* says: Japan was unwilling to admit, and rightly so, that any European Power should interpose between China and herself. No one had any idea of doing such a thing, but now that the treaty has been ratified by the vanquished, the time has come to communicate it officially to the Powers. That is both opportune and necessary. The *Soleil* observes: The good services rendered by us to Russia and Germany in bringing about a revision of the treaty of Shimonoseki should result in the cession to France of the Pescadores, since the presence of the Japanese in those islands is as menacing to us as their possession of Port Arthur was to Russia.—*Reuter.*

THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT LURGAN.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST OFFICIALS.

Major Marindin, reporting upon the fatal accident which occurred at Lurgan station on February 12, says that he has very little doubt in his own mind that the story told by the driver, fireman, and guards of the Dublin train as to the signals being clear for them was concocted and was absolutely false. He attributed the collision to the carelessness and misconduct of these men, the driver being most responsible.

THE BOATING FATALITY AT PORTRUSH.

A BOATMAN CENSURED.

An inquest was held at Portrush yesterday on the bodies of Lettice Jane Woodhouse, Harry Alfred Woodhouse, and Jane Stephens, victims of Monday's boating accident at Whiterock, Portrush. The boatman, a man named Kelly, said the boat was capsized by a head-wave which rose suddenly. Mr. Traill and Mr. Atkinson described the efforts to rescue the seven persons who formed the party. They were successful in four cases. Mr. Atkinson said he would not have ventured near the Whiterock in a boat containing ladies. After a prolonged inquiry the jury found that the deaths were caused by drowning. They were of opinion that Kelly acted imprudently, and they recommended the Town Commissioners of Portrush to select and licence a number of experienced boatmen.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A SOLICITOR

DURING A HOLIDAY IN LONDON.

An application was made to Mr. Vaughan at Bow-street to-day respecting the disappearance of Charles Bevis, a young solicitor, of Durban, Natal. He had come to England on a holiday, intending to return at the end of May, and had taken rooms at 25, Keppell-street, Russell-square. On Monday, April 22, he went down to East Greenwich, and engaged a boat, taking a boy with him as far as Woolwich, where he left him, saying that he meant to go on to Purfleet. Nothing had been seen of him since that time, but on the following day the boat was found at Purfleet, half full of water, and with the oars, &c., lying on the bank. No reason was known which would lead to the supposition that he had committed suicide. He is described as twenty-eight years of age, thin build, fair complexion, hair, whiskers, and moustache light brown, eyes grey. When last seen he was dressed in light overcoat, blue serge suit, light brown felt hat, spats, and lace boots. He leaves a wife and two children at Durban.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

Three young ladies of Lydney, near Gloucester, narrowly escaped being drowned last night. They were seated on the Wheel Rock, when the tide cut them off, and when rescued were standing on the topmost rock up to their shoulders in water.

FOREIGN CONVICTS AND PRISON TRADE.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the extent to which prison-made goods are imported into the country from abroad resumed its investigations this morning at the Board of Trade, Lord Thring again presiding. The first witness called was Mr. W. J. Worrall, who gave evidence as to certain visits which he had paid to a penitentiary at Merk Plas, in Belgium, were there were never less than 4,000 men confined. In December last there were about 1,000 men employed in mat making. One mat of a particular kind which he saw being manufactured in the prison obtained the gold medal at the Antwerp Exhibition. A ticket was affixed thereto stating that it was produced at the factory of a Brussels firm.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON PRACTICAL FARMING.

Mr. Chamberlain visited West Lavington, on the borders of Salisbury Plain, when he opened a new school which has been erected by the Mercers Company out of the Dauntsey Bequest, for providing practical instruction in farming for the sons of farmers. The right hon. gentleman said what the Governments did on the Continent was left in this country to private enterprise. In the recent depression in agriculture it was found that the small landholders suffered least; and it was for the benefit of that class that this school had been established.

A fire broke out early this morning on the premises occupied by Messrs. John Greenwood and Sons, clockmakers, 34, Farringdon-road, and after burning for two hours resulted in the total destruction of the premises.

WIMBLEDON RIFLE RANGES.

JUDGMENT OF THE CHANCERY COURT.

The Chancery suit in which the Burial Board of Putney sought to restrain several volunteer corps from using certain rifle ranges on Wimbledon Common was concluded to-day, when Mr. Justice Romer gave judgment. In doing so his lordship admitted the difficulty. The sole question argued before him was whether or not shooting at the short ranges referred to in the evidence was or was not appreciably dangerous to persons in the plaintiffs' cemetery. It was a matter of the greatest importance that the plaintiffs' workmen and the public who used the cemetery should not run any risk of their lives. On the other hand, it would be a serious thing for the volunteers of the country if ranges such as these would have to be shut up. As to the danger of these ranges, the evidence had been most conflicting, and he had found it a most doubtful question to decide. He had come to the conclusion, however, that firing at the 100 and 300 yards ranges should be discontinued, and of course the longer ranges were to be stopped according to the undertaking of the defendants. The injunction, therefore, would have to be granted with the exception of the 200 yards ranges, which might be used. The defendants would have to pay two-thirds of the costs of the action.

SEQUEL TO A DIVORCE ACTION.

THE QUESTION OF AN EX-WIFE'S MAINTENANCE.

In the House of Lords yesterday the case of Hanbury *v.* Hanbury was heard. This was an appeal by Mr. Ernest Osgood Hanbury from an order of the Court of Appeal ordering him to secure to Clara Martha Hanbury (in addition to £500 already secured) £300 a year for life or until she remarried. There was also a cross-appeal by the latter against the same order so far as it varied a judgment of the President of the Probate Division. Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., Mr. Bayford, Q.C., Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Barnard were for the first appellant; and Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Bargrave Deane for the respondent. The suit was instituted by the wife for a dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the cruelty and adultery of her husband. A decree absolute for dissolution was pronounced in December, 1892, the custody of the children of the marriage, five in number, of ages from seven to fifteen, being given to the wife. The husband was

A PARTNER IN A BREWERY BUSINESS.

In January, 1893, the wife presented a petition for maintenance, and the question arose whether, in fixing the amount, the husband's income ought to be treated as £2,400 a year, which he could draw without the consent of his partner, or whether the whole of his share of the average profits for three years should be treated as income. The learned president adopted the latter course, and ordered the husband to secure £600 a year to the wife by way of permanent maintenance, in addition to the £500 secured by a marriage settlement, the total being at one-third of the husband's income thus estimated. He also ordered him to pay £250 a year for the maintenance of the children. The Court of Appeal varied this judgment, on the ground that the sum was too large, and directed that £300, in addition to the £500 under settlement, should be substituted for £600 a year. This was the decision appealed from. At the conclusion of the arguments, and after some discussion as to the arrangements the parties were disposed to agree to, their lordships gave judgment to the effect that the order appealed from be reversed, and in lieu thereof the appellant, Mr. Hanbury, do make the payments ordered by the Court of Appeal down to the present date, and that from that date and during the joint lives of the appellant and respondent he should, in pursuance of the 29th and 30th Victoria, c. 32, make the respondent payment of £600 a year in monthly instalments, and that the appellant do pay the costs here and in the court below.

A MINISTER'S THREE MARRIAGES.

A DANGEROUS FORM OF DRUNKENNESS.

Mr. Justice Hawkins was interested yesterday at the Liverpool Assizes in the strange matrimonial adventures of William Browne, forty-two, who is described as a Baptist minister. In 1879 Browne married a lady in Armagh, and he lived with her until January, 1890. Then he grew tired and, coming to Liverpool, went through the marriage ceremony with Elizabeth Owen in 1891. Meantime, in 1884, he had called on a Mr. Marchant at Acton, describing himself as a Church of England minister, and soliciting a subscription to carry on missionary work among the Irish people living in the locality. He then made the acquaintance of Miss Marchant, and in 1892, when her father died, he induced her also to go through the marriage ceremony with him. The happy couple went to America, and two days after landing at New York the bride found herself deserted and deprived of a sum of £500 which had been in her possession. It was said that she had become insane as a result of this misfortune. On behalf of the prisoner it was alleged—as an excuse for the bigamy—that he had given way to drink, and when intoxicated was really not responsible for his actions. Mr. Justice Hawkins remarked that committing bigamy seemed a rather dangerous form of drunkenness. Sentence was postponed.

THE INFANT STOCKBROKER AND HIS WIFE.

TWO WITNESSES URGENTLY REQUIRED.

Upon the resumption in the Queen's Bench Division of the bankruptcy case of Cronmire, otherwise Beauclerk, yesterday, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams declined to proceed further with the hearing of the motion in the absence of Mr. James Kotchie and Mr. E. Spencer Guy, whose evidence was required in tracing where the money came from with which Mrs. Beauclerk purchased certain small cottages at Manor Park, certain of the notes having been traced to the name of "Spencer," in which name it will be remembered the bankrupt had carried on business with Mr. Guy. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, on behalf of the trustee, called Mr. Frank Guy, the son of Mr. Spencer Guy, who stated that his father was a stockbroker, and had gone to Southend for a short holiday. He had told him he was required as a witness, and he anticipated that he would have arrived in court before this. The judge said he did not intend to conclude the case until every effort had been made to obtain the attendance of the witnesses in question. After hearing Mr. Herbert Reed, Q.C., for Mrs. Beauclerk, the case was adjourned to Saturday next.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A HEADMASTER.

William George Gane, headmaster of St. Thomas's School, Salisbury was remanded in custody at Salisbury police-court to-day, charged with serious offences against his pupils.

A THREATENING LETTER.

William Harris, a naval pensioner, was charged on a warrant at the North London police-court yesterday with sending a letter threatening to kill Frank Pike, a detective. The letter was caused by his having been accused of receiving stolen property. His reserve pension had been affected, and he alleged that the detective could clear him. He protested that he was innocent. Mr. Lane remanded him in order that he might be seen by a doctor, and, though Harris declared that further confinement would "drive him to some crime," he was removed to the cells.

ANOTHER AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

An emergency man, named Canny, in the service of the Rev. John Walker, at Castletown Manor, Rathkeale, as caretaker, was yesterday fired at and dangerously wounded while thatching the roof of the dwelling-house. Canny, whose depositions have been taken, states that on Monday evening a party of disguised men visited his house and threatened him with personal violence if he continued to remain in Mr. Waller's service. Several arrests have been made.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

There were only four Sundays in April this year as against five in April last year, but on the other hand one of them was Easter Day, with its concomitant of holiday, whereas in 1894 Easter fell in March. This to some extent accounts for the small falling off in our imports and exports during the past month, which in the Board of Trade returns issued yesterday, when we dealt with them in our later editions. The following are the results set forth in tabular form with the percentage increase or decrease given in each case:—

	April, 1895.	April, 1894.	Inc. or Dec. in 1895.
Imports	£34,341,356	£35,015,781	—£674,425 — 1.9 p.c.
Home exports	17,852,311	17,559,876	—207,565 — 1.6 p.c.
Foreign, &c., exports	6,008,115	4,810,362	—1,797,753 — 37.3 p.c.
Total trade	£58,201,784	£57,386,019	—£815,765 — 0.1 p.c.

It will be seen that there was a large augmentation in our exports of merchandize produced abroad, this being almost entirely in wool, due to seasonal shipments. In the following table the results for the third part of the year which has now expired are shown in the same way:—

	Four Months, 1895.	Four Months, 1894.	Inc. or Dec. in 1895.
Imports	£135,140,418	£142,704,636	—£7,564,218 — 5.3 pc
Home exports	69,976,672	71,493,109	—1,517,439 — 2.1 pc
Foreign, &c., exports	19,749,796	19,551,611	—198,185 — 1.0 pc
Total trade	£224,866,886	£233,746,355	—£8,883,469 — 3.8 pc

An analysis of the commerce of the month, showing under what main heads an increase or decrease has occurred, is given in the following table:—

Imports.	April, 1895.	Compared with April, 1894.	Exports.	April, 1895.	Compared with April, 1894.
	£	£		£	£
Animals (for food)	989,778	— 14,532	Animals, living	47,691	+ 6,003
Food and drink	11,388,892	+ 366,715	Food and drink	766,831	— 12,247
Do. duty-free	1,031,132	— 30,001	Raw materials	1,140,419	— 472,147
Tobacco	731,667	— 15,901	Yarns and textiles	7,457,967	+ 6,975
Metals	1,831,917	— 309,159	Metals, &c.	2,224,062	— 124,485
Chemicals, &c.	571,841	+ 7,630	Machinery, &c.	1,163,939	+ 142,005
Oils	658,433	+ 103,497	Apparel, &c.	514,153	+ 7,625
Raw textiles	7,031,398	— 230,143	Chemicals, &c.	670,791	— 72,579
Raw sundries	3,005,296	— 202,128	Other articles	2,705,139	+ 220,684
Manufactured articles	6,503,053	— 273,124	Parcel post	97,908	+ 4,314
Miscellaneous articles	1,241,168	— 147,544			
Parcel post	97,011	+ 22,351			
Total value	34,341,358	— £674,425 or 1.9 p.c.	Total home products	17,852,311	— £207,565 or 1.8 p.c.

On the export side the decrease is accounted for in great measure by the smaller shipments of coal. Metals also show a decrease, notably telegraph wires. More machinery, however, was exported and shipments of arms and ammunition were considerably in excess of last year.

A great part of the falling off in the imports during the month was caused by the smaller receipts of raw materials for the miscellaneous industries, principally timber and cauutchouc. Raw cotton, also, contributes £364,000 to the decrease, but this is entirely in value, as we really received a larger quantity of raw cotton than in April, 1894. There was a falling off in the imports of all metals, especially tin. Some of the items of import, however, showed increase—notably, butter, cheese, potatoes, and unrefined sugar. The effect of the petroleum excitement is shown in an import increased by nearly three million gallons, but unfortunately the returns do not show whence this extra quantity was derived. There was an increase also in our imports of woolen stuffs mainly from France, probably due to fickle fashion. It is strange in connection with the boot strike to find that we imported fewer boots and shoes than last year; but our exports also fell off severely.

MDLLE. YVETTE GUILBERT.

Mdlle. Yvette Guilbert is here again, and the privileged few that heard her give a special performance at the Savoy Hotel yesterday afternoon would doubtless add, would that she could never leave us. It was an audience containing a strong theatrical and literary element—Mr. Erie Lewis, for example, Mr. Allan Aynesworth, Miss Ethel Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Justin Huntly McCarthy, the last of whom followed the songs with an attention which may or may not have been inspired with an imitative purpose. A prolonged period of Blue Hungarian Band prefaced Mdlle. Yvette Guilbert's appearance, and matters grew serious when it threatened to give the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," or something that sounded remarkably like the same to a non-musical ear. At last she mounted the steps that led to the little stage, clothed in white samite (or a similar material), with a pale blue bodice cut rather full in the sleeve—mystic, wonderful. She was accompanied by a French gentleman, who explained the subjects of her songs in excellent English and with that unobtrusive self-satisfaction which is

PECULIAR TO THE LATIN RACE.

The audience was warned that Mdlle. Guilbert ould deal with the emotions, and she was, for once, in a pathetic mood. Eleven times did she lift up her caressing voice, and nearly every time to tell of broken hearts, the simple courtships of the poor, or some equally elemental sentimentality. Her first song, "La Petite Curieuse," dealt with that ever old and ever new theme, when lovely woman stoops—only in a spirit of half-comical resignation to accomplished facts. In "Morphince" Mdlle. Guilbert attacked tragedy, and with amazing success. A girl, deserted by her lover, takes to morphia, and in her hallucinations (the French gentleman bravely surmounted that craggy word) she sees him before her, and then her own body laid out for burial. As she described the ravings of the poor wretch, Mdlle. Guilbert stood transformed into a presentment of sheer terror, and she threw the due amount of solemnity into the last verse. You felt much as when you read "Danny Dever" for the first time; it was very weird, and a genuine achievement, though just a step outside her range. As if to show her variety, Mdlle. Guilbert, a minute or two later, was seated with her arms on the table and babbling Béranger's "Les Souvenirs de Lisette"—

Grisette de quinze ans,
Ah, que jétais gentille!

a mightily pretty rendering of old age, remarkable especially for its restraint. We cannot treat of all Mdlle. Guilbert's songs, though we could fill the paper; and "Les Petits Pavés"—the subject, a man who throws stones at his lady's window—is, indeed, hardly worthy of her. "St. Ouen," with its love-lorn ragpicker, recalls Mr. Chevalier's matter, but how different is the manner! And then "La Terre"—yes, "La Terre"—has undoubted merits, though it narrowly escapes the banality of the drawing-room ballad. The smiling earth, its broad fields, its generous harvests—but the luckless miners imprisoned in its bowels—and, lastly, dust we are, unto dust shall we return. The topic is hackneyed in all conscience, and, even without the French gentleman's assistance, the song would have tinkled to its inevitable and trite conclusion. Still, Mdlle. Guilbert did succeed in conjuring up Normandy orchards and vineyards on the Loire, and she preached her little sermon with a sincerity that charmed. The well-known ditty, "Sur la Scène," setting forth the worries of the half-starved and attendant-robbed chorus girl, seemed rather to miss its mark. But finally she condescended to "Les Demoiselles a Marier," the searching ballad that she was singing in Paris last summer. Therein she was *the* Yvette Guilbert that the public knows; vivacious, malicious, throwing a world of meaning into every expression of her voice, and making a set speech with a lift of the eyelid. We confess to have longed more than once during the performance for something in the same style—"Sa Famille" for example, or "Les Demoiselles du Pensionnat." "Ohè les Mœurs" promised well on the programme, but she did not give it. Still these regrets are mentioned rather as psychological registry than as criticism. There are audiences and audiences—that of the Savoy Hotel is not that of the *café concert*. There is but one Yvette Guilbert, and she is a law to herself.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
Prices: 1/6 to 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers, Everywhere.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Balfour's letter of last week to the members of the Conservative party, enjoining a close attendance at the House of Commons during the debate on the Welsh Church Bill, has been promptly responded to, and both on Monday and Tuesday the whole of the party was fully accounted for, either by personal attendance at the House or in the list of pairs. The divisions last night, from the point of view of the Whips, were excellent, showing that even with the Parnellites away, the Government majority can be kept below two dozen.

The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain have both accepted the invitation of Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., to the banquet to be given by the National Union of Conservative Associations on June 14, in honour of the Unionist Alliance. The Duke of Devonshire says he will "have great pleasure in accepting the invitation"; and Mr. Chamberlain, in expressing the great pleasure it will give him to accept the hospitality of the Council, says: "I rejoice in the proof given that the representatives of the Conservative Party cordially recognize the value of the Unionist Alliance, which has now for nine years resisted all the assaults of the Separatist Party, and which will, I hope, pave the way for the establishment of a truly National Party pledged to maintain unimpaired the foundations of our national greatness and security, and at the same time to promote the social and political welfare of all classes in the community."

Effective use is being made in the bye-election in Walworth of the address which Colonel Colquhoun Reade, now the Radical candidate for Walworth, made as Liberal Unionist candidate for the Eye division of Suffolk in 1886. It is a remarkable document, and is in striking contrast to Colonel Reade's later pronouncements on the Irish question. After describing the object of the Home Rule Bill as a proposal to hand over to an Irish Parliament imperial powers in Ireland, the address says:—

This Parliament, it is hoped by the author of the measure, may be composed, or mainly influenced, by men, known as far as they can be said to be known) for their hatred of England and everything English, and their opposition to law and order, and who, though not known to have directly participated in, have not been ashamed to profit by intimidation, outrage, and murder. To others well acquainted with Irish political life, and the secrets of Irish conspiracies, it seems more probable that the chief political power may at once, or very shortly, pass into the hands of men whose known connection with the assassination gangs made their residence within the United Kingdom impossible.

The Radicals in the division seem to regard the contest as hopeless in view of the interposition of the Socialist candidate, Mr. George Lansbury, who, they say, will just take away the votes that Colonel Reade might secure as his majority. The nomination is on Friday next, and the polling on the following Tuesday.

Mr. Lewis M'Iver will almost certainly be the Unionist candidate for West Edinburgh, if only because he is known there, and has, during the past six years, done much to promote Unionism in the city as the candidate for South Edinburgh. Mr. M'Iver, who is a returned Scoto-Indian, sat in the Parliament of 1865-6 as member for Torquay, and took a prominent part in the first Home Rule Debate. He is a speaker of exceptional ability, and will make a strong candidate in every way.

THE ALLEGED HORRORS IN ARMENIA.

MEETING AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

A large meeting was held at St. James's Hall last night to protest against the alleged cruelties in Armenia. The Duke of Argyll presided, and a letter from Mr. Gladstone was read, in which the right hon. gentleman expressed the hope that by moral means, or by other means rather than none at all, ample security should be taken against any future resort by the Sultan and his advisers to such deeds of shame. Resolutions were passed denouncing the defiance by Turkey of her treaty obligations, and calling upon the Government to take immediate action for the purpose of putting an end to the barbarous misrule of Armenia, and to procure the release of the imprisoned Armenians. A deputation was appointed to present the resolutions to the Prime Minister.

BEEKEEPING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Herbert Gardner is discovering that the Department of Agriculture covers a very wide area, and embraces a variety of subjects to which there is apparently no end. Yesterday his sympathy and assistance were asked on behalf of the British Beekeepers Association, who invaded his office in the form of an influential deputation. Sir John Gorst was at their head, and he was accompanied by a bold array of members of Parliament, who laid before the Minister for Agriculture a startling case. There are, it seems, 52,000 beekeepers in Great Britain, and the value of the annual product is about £150,000, and they now seek the protection of the Agricultural Office against the fell disease known as "foul brood," which threatens irreparable injury to their industry, or, rather, to that of the bees. The exact nature of the disease and its effects were not made public, but various suggestions were laid before the Minister. Mr. Gardner wisely adopted an attitude of sympathy and non-committal, and evidently made a note to study the question of beekeeping. He assured the deputation of the fact that the Government fully understood and appreciated the importance of the industry, and said a few guarded words on the subject of compulsory registration. This seems to have satisfied the deputation, for we learn that they thanked Mr. Gardner and retired.

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

Two men named John Shepherd, a porter, and George Mooney, a commission agent, found themselves in the dock at Marlborough-street yesterday on a serious charge. A hairdresser of Putney named Francis was walking down Oxford-street the previous evening when, according to his sworn deposition, he was accosted by a youth about seventeen, who asked for a drink, and was persistent in his requests. He declined to have anything to do with the boy, and was passing on when the two prisoners seized him, and one said, "We have got you this time." They made an odious charge against him, and represented that they were detectives. They commenced to cross-examine the boy, who ordered them to let him go. They then said that they should take the prosecutor to the police-station, and he expressed his willingness to go. One of the prisoners said that he (Francis) was a man of position, and would not like to be mixed up in a case of that kind, and asked how much he would give to settle it. Eventually they ran away, but were arrested. They were remanded.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M.—Bournemouth, N.W., fine; Ilfracombe, E., fine; Portsmouth, N.E., fine; Plymouth, N.E., fine; Southampton, E., fine; Weymouth, E., fine; Queenborough, bright; Herne Bay, bright; Ramsgate, —; fine; Dover, N.E., sea moderate, fine; clear, probable passage fairly good; Aberystwith, E., fine; Barmouth, blue sky, pleasant breeze, sea calm; Llandudno, E. fresh breeze, sea choppy, fine; Margate, E., very fine, 53; Cromer, S.E., fine; Lowestoft, E., moderate breeze; Ipswich, fine; Colchester, fine; Harwich, fine; Southend, fine; Newmarket, fine; Brighton, N.E., fine, sea smooth, 58; Eastbourne, fine, sea moderate, 62; Hastings, S.E., warm sunshine, sea calm, 60; Worthing, E., fine morning, sea calm, 53; Folkestone, E., fine and sunny, sea smooth.

TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

Mails to be Despatched.—Morning: to Egypt by Austrian packet; to Australia (parcel mails). Evening: to Canada, Turk's Island, &c., via London-derry; to Gibraltar (morning); to Malta via Marseilles (parcel mails).

Mails Due.—From United States, &c., via Queenstown; from Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Brazil, and Cape Verd Islands via Lisbon; from St. Helena and Ascension by direct packet.

Private Ship Letters.—The *Trent*, from Southampton for Las Palmas, Pernambuco, Maccio, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos; the ——, from Southampton for Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, &c.; the *City of Rome*, from Glasgow for New York; the *Albert, Edith, Swift*, or *Leona* from Hull for Rotterdam; the *Juan* or *Tasso*, from Hull for Dronthein; the *Rona* or *Thorsa*, from Leith for Copenhagen and Christiansand; the ——, from Southampton for Havre.

BORD'S PIANOS.—2½ per cent. discount for cash, or 10s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month), on the THREE YEARS SYSTEM. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 45, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

Pall Mall Gazette Office,
18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

At the Drawing Room to-day, which promises to be the most brilliant Royal function of the season, the following members of the Royal Family will join in the Queen's Procession to the Throne Room at three o'clock: The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Christian and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, the Hereditary Duke of Coburg, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, Princess Beatrice, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, the Duchess of Albany, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

Between the time of the Queen's arrival at Buckingham Palace and the evening there was a very large number of callers at the Palace, among them the Duchess of Coburg.

The Queen was greeted by large crowds of people outside the Palace yesterday afternoon when she drove out. Her drive extended along the Mall, through the Horse Guards, and round by the Constitutional Club and Trafalgar-square to Pall Mall, and back into the Park, where the carriages were drawn up on each side of the drive as she passed.

The Queen received yesterday, with deep grief, the news of the death of the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, after a very short illness. She was one of her Majesty's dearest, most valued, as well as most devoted friends, and had been for thirty years Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, being greatly beloved and respected by the Royal Family.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a luncheon party yesterday at Marlborough House in honour of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, the young Queen being unable to attend the dinner given in her mother's honour on Monday evening.

The Duke of Cambridge will hold a Levée at one o'clock on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at the Horse Guards, Whitehall. Applications to attend should be addressed to the military secretary.

The German Emperor has apparently taken a hint from David Copperfield. In the forthcoming celebration the banqueting hall at Kiel is to be a real ship on dry land. Not a ship upside down *bien entendu*, but a vast pavilion made of the timber of ancient German warrior ships of the period when Europe trusted to her wooden walls. There will be three slender masts with full rigging, and from each mast will float the imperial standard. There will also be a grand hall under deck containing many round tables, and each table will seat twenty to thirty guests. A special gallery is to be erected for the music and the musicians, and the deck above will command a view of the adjacent harbour of Kiel, and a full view of the whole imposing ceremony.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds and the Ladies Osborne have arrived at 11, Grosvenor-crescent for the season from Hornby Castle, Yorkshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have announced their intention of visiting Lismore Castle at Whitsuntide.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have postponed their departure for Dunrobin Castle until next week.

The Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Steward of the Household, and the Marchioness of Breadalbane, will leave town next week for Taymouth Castle, Perthshire, where they will stay for a few days before going to Edinburgh for the General Assembly, over which his lordship will preside as High Commissioner.

The Earl and Countess of Ilchester and Lady Muriel Fox-Strangways have arrived at Holland House for the season from Melbury Park, Dorsetshire, where they have been residing since their return from the Riviera. Lady Ilchester will give a dance at Holland House on Thursday, the 30th.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Zetland and Lady Maude Dundas have arrived at 19, Arlington-street for the season from Aske Hall, Yorkshire.

Lord Rosebery is to give a large dinner party (most of those present being members of the Cabinet) this evening at the official residence of the Prime Minister, 10, Downing-street. Afterwards the whole party will proceed to the National Liberal Club reception, leaving later for the Duchess of Devonshire's first reception of the season at Devonshire House.

The Countess of Pembroke returned yesterday to 7, Carlton House-terrace from Germany. The Hon. Sidney Herbert arrives this evening with the late Earl of Pembroke's remains, which will at once be conveyed to Wilton, near Salisbury.

There was a large family gathering in Draycott-place yesterday, in honour of the christening of Lady Victoria Plunket's little daughter, the ceremony having been performed by the baby's grandfather, Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin.

Among those present were the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, Lady Victoria's parents, Lady Hermione Graham, Lady Ulrica Thynne, Lady Hermione and Lord Basil Blackwood, Lord Ava, Lady Hatherton and the Hon. Cynthia Littleton, Lady Roberts and her daughters, Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson, Mrs. Plunket and the Misses Plunket, Mrs. Rowan Hamilton, the Hon. Mrs. Lydstone Leslie, and others.

Sir William P. Manning, for four years Mayor of Sydney, N.S.W., visited the House of Commons with his daughter yesterday.

Sir Thomas Lea, Bart., M.P., and Lady Lea, have arrived in England from Marseilles, being passengers by the P. and O. steamer *Peninsula*, which arrived in the Thames yesterday.

Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones, M.P., and Lady Pryce-Jones and Miss Pryce Jones have arrived in this country from the Cape, where they have recently been on a visit.

Sir William C. Worsley, Bart., has arrived in town from Gibraltar.

Dean Fremantle is to be installed at Ripon during the first week of July, when he will go into permanent residence at the Deanery, which is now undergoing renovation.

In a letter to his Winchester friends, thanking them for the kindness shown by them towards him during his severe illness, the Dean of Durham (Dr. Kitchin) states that, although he is far better than he had reason to expect, it will be some months before he is able to resume his work with ease.

The rectory of Wem, Shropshire, which is worth about £2,000 a year with residence, has been placed at the disposal of Lord Barnard by the death of the Rev. Harry Vane-Russell, who was presented to the living in 1873 by the late Duke of Cleveland. He had previously been vicar of Barneston, Yorkshire, for eighteen years.

To-morrow afternoon, at the Royal Society, Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt F.R.S., and Mr. W. Esson, F.R.S., will deliver the Bakerian lecture. The subject will be "On the Laws of Connection between the Conditions of a Chemical Change and its Amount."

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice, attended by Colonel Clerk, were present last night at the performance of "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" at the Garrick Theatre.

The Duke and Duchess of York honoured Mr. Martin Colnaghi with a visit yesterday at the Marlborough Gallery, and inspected the picture, "The Triumph of Ariadne," by the late Professor Makart.

The Duchess of Albany has signified to the managers of the Royal Institution her intention of being present at Professor Dewar's lecture on the liquefaction of gases at the Institution to-morrow afternoon.

The Duchess of Albany, attended by Sir Robert Collins and suite, witnessed the performance of "Johns-Dreams" at the Haymarket Theatre last evening. The Duchess, with her children, the Duke of Albany and Princess Alice, and suite, visited Olympia yesterday.

The galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours were thronged last evening by the representatives of journalism and literature. The president of the Newspaper Society, Mr. F. W. Wilson, received the members and the guests. The provincial newspapers were largely represented, and the strength of the society in the House of Commons was indicated by the large number of members of Parliament who were present.

Many persons keep ready at hand CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS for sick headache, and stomach ailments, and find them just what they need. 1s. 1½d.

SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

CHESTER MEETING.

Everything went well at Chester yesterday. For many years there has not been so good an attendance on the opening day or such capital sport. With equally delightful weather again to-day, the old-time meeting on the Roodee should be worthy of its ancient traditions. There are but few last words of any importance to be said about the Chester Cup, to be run this afternoon at 3.15. The scratching of Euclid has removed a not very popular candidate, and Son of a Gun has consequently improved in favouritism. On the other hand, the Irish Rockdove is scarcely so strongly supported as she was. Pitcher is strongly fancied by a clever party who are convinced that his pace will last over the course, which, though long, is remarkably easy. If this be so the odds of 10 to 1 still on offer against his chance seem liberal enough. His stable did uncommonly well yesterday. The following is the list of the probable starters and jockeys:—

Mr. F. Alexander's b. h. SON OF A GUN, by Petronel—Ithona, 5 yrs, 8 st 10 lb.....J. Watts
Mr. F. Buchanan's b. h. NEWCOURT, by Highborn—Orange Blossom, aged, 8 st 7 lb.....R. Colling
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b. h. BUSHEY PARK, by Hampton—Sunshine, 6 yrs, 8 st 3 lb.....M. Cannon
Mr. C. J. F. Fawcett's ch. h. PITCHER, by Swillington—Samaria, 5 yrs, 8 st.....W. Bradford
Mr. R. Lebaudy's ro. m. QUILON, by Eastern Emperor—Travancore, 5 yrs, 7 st 10 lb.....S. Loates
Captain Machell's br. h. KILSALLAGHAN, by Brown Prince—Gipsey, 3 yrs, 7 st 9 lb.....F. Finlay
Mr. R. I. Barnato's b. or br. c. CONTRACT, by Isonomy—Wedding Ring, 4 yrs, 7 st 6 lb.....W. Pratt
Mr. E. Bonner's ch. h. MERRYWISE, by Wisdom—Gaiety, 5 yrs, 7 st 5 lb.....O. Madden
Mr. C. P. Shrubb's bl. h. INSURANCE, by Gilderoy—Granada, aged, 7 st 5 lb.....Allsopp
Mr. C. J. Blake's br. or bl. c. ROCKDOVE, by Gallinule—The Sleeping Beauty, 4 yrs, 6 st 13 lb.....W. Clayton
Mr. J. W. Churton's b. or br. h. PENNYLESS, by Poste Restante—Clapper, 5 yrs, 6 st 10 lb.....J. Wall
Mr. D. S. Wilson's br. h. TILTON, by Melton—Cydonia, 5 yrs, 6 st 8 lb.....H. Chaloner
Mr. Dartmoor's b. g. GLENTIET, by Highland Chief—Duchess of Connaught, 4 yrs, 6 st 5 lb.....K. Cannon
Sir J. Blundell Maple's b. m. SEVILLE, by The Lambkin—The Bloodhound, 5 yrs, 6 st 4 lb.....H. Toon
Lord Penrhyn's br. h. THESEUS, by Isonomy—Hermia, 4 yrs, 6 st 4 lb.....C. Ward
Mr. Dobell's ch. c. THE RUSH, by Barcaldine—Whirlpool, 3 yrs, 6 st 1 lb.....H. Grimshaw

LONDON NOON BETTING.

7 to 2	agst Son of a Gun (t)	12 to 1	agst Glentiet (t)
8	1 — Rockdove (t)	16	1 — Merrywise (t)
9	1 — Newcourt (t)	16	1 — Kilsallaghan (t)
10	1 — Bushey Park (t)	20	1 — The Rush (t)
10	1 — Seville (t)	20	1 — Theseus (t)
10	1 — Pitcher (t)	20	1 — Insurance (t)
12	1 — Tilton (t)	50	1 — any other

ADDITIONAL ARRIVALS AT CHESTER.

Pickled Berry, Dargas, Black and White, Viamede, Rodomont, Neumoosha, Scotland, Grip Fast t., Robespierre.

GOLF: MEDAL PLAY AT ST. ANDREWS.

Probably there has never been played a round of golf in which so many mistakes led to so brilliant a result as the round in which Mr. J. E. Laidlay won the Spring Medal for 1895 of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews. Certainly there can be no two opinions about the brilliancy of the result. The record score in previous medal competitions was 78, and that record had only been made at the last competition of the Royal and Ancient, and on a day on which all the conditions worked in favour of good scoring. And it was often said that this record of 78 at Mr. Tait's was scarcely likely to be equalled, much less surpassed; and if equalled or surpassed at all, that it would take Mr. Tait himself to do it. But, after all the congratulation and prophecy, Mr. Laidlay comes in and "upsets the whole apple-cart," as the phrase goes, by playing a game that bristled with mistakes, and winning the medal in an identical score with Mr. Tait's record on a horrid day. Nay, more than this, it is morally certain, so well was Mr. Laidlay playing toward the finish of the round, that he would have done the last hole in four and beaten Mr. Tait's record, but for an unfortunate lie at the last hole, where he reached the road from the tee and was unable to play his second on to the green, though the distance from the road to the hole is but trifling. At the seventeenth hole, too, he played with exaggerated caution, for safety, but discounted this error, as he had discounted many more grievous errors, by holing a long putt. Never did round illustrate more often or more forcibly the truth of the dictum that the game is won in the short game. Mr. Laidlay made errors in the driving again and again, but again and again holing in two from long distances more than compensated. There was a strong wind against the outgoing play, which made the score of 41, in which he did the first half, of quite equal merit with the 37 strokes of his last nine holes. Another, named Mr. Alexander Stuart, was equally good on the outgoing, but was unfortunate in getting badly bricked by slow players in front on the home-coming, and, perhaps with a little natural irritation, he played indifferently, and ran up a score of 44 on the way back. Mighty things had been expected of Mr. Tait, who had shown such fine form last year, winning both the scratch medals of the Royal and Ancient club, and who had proved by his score of 76 on the new Jubilee course that his game this season was no less good. On the day before the medal, indeed, he had played two good rounds with Willie Auchterlonie, of which the professional won the former and the amateur the latter. But Mr. Tait, from the very first, showed that he was not in his best form on the medal day. Playing but moderately, he required 44 to go out, and with a tolerable score of 41 in, which he finished with a three at the last hole, he tied, at 85, with Mr. A. Stuart for second place. But at how long an interval from the 78 of Mr. Laidlay! How many years is it, one may well ask, since a medal of the Royal and Ancient club was won by so many as seven strokes? Where was Mr. Leslie Balfour-Melville?—at 92. Where was Mr. Blackie?—at 87, which put him third. Where, Mr. Mure Fergusson?—at 94. Where Mr. Erulev Blackwell?—at 89. There is no doubt that, in view of the rough cross wind and the sodden state of the course, owing to the previous night's rain, the winning score was a very fine one, and one that may regard this 78 on so bad a day, it remains a grand achievement. It is, perhaps, all the more excellent on account of its unexpectedness. Mr. Laidlay has not been in good form of late; Andrew Kirkaldy has been beating him with terrible severity, but Mr. Laidlay has always had the knack of playing badly before a competition and cutting out in surprising strength on the occasion called for it. This faculty is analogous to his faculty of brilliant recovery. It may well be that, encouraged by this noteworthy success in the medal competition, he will make things extremely lively for the amateur champion of 1895, whoever he may be. It is singular, too, that Mr. Laidlay, who tied for second place through, on playing off, Mr. Tait, with an 83, beat him), has also been in great form.

We have received a handy little guide-book to North Berwick and its very interesting neighbourhood, which should be of use to golfers visiting the famous links. Especial attention is paid to the latter, and the whole of the booklet seems very brightly written for a work of its modest pretensions. It is published locally by W. Melville.

EALING GOLF CLUB.—President—LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P. Vice-Presidents—Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, Bart., M.P., J. Sigwood, Esq., M.P., W. Ambrose, Esq., Q.C., M.P., H. C. Richards, Esq., M.P., Montagu Sharp, Esq., J.P. Committee—Captain H. K. Gregson, R.N., Franklin Rose, Esq., F. W. W. Graham, Esq., H. Humphreys, Esq., C. W. Milne, Esq. Public conveyance from Ealing Station hourly on Saturdays. Subs. £2 2s. Any number of members can be admitted at half this rate, with full privileges except play on Saturdays and holidays. Visitors may play round without green fee. Old eighteen-hole course.—A. T. W. M'CALL, Hon. Sec.

THIS DAY'S CRICKET.

WARWICKSHIRE v. ESSEX.

This match was resumed at Birmingham to-day. Score:—

ESSEX.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. H. G. Owen, c Shilton, b Barton	64
Carpenter, c ——— Quaife, b Sewell	23
Mr. C. J. Kortright, l b w, b Barton	1
Mr. G. F. Bu...ton, c W. G. Quaife, b Barton	33
Burns, c W. G. Quaife, b Pallett	114
Russell, b Sewell	0
Mr. H. Hailes, not out	21
Mr. Borrell, b Pallett	4
Pallett, not out	0
Mead, b Barton	35
Pickett, b Barton	0
Extras	10
Total	410

WARWICKSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. W. H. Bainbridge, c Russell, b Kortright	24
W. Quaife, b Mead	91
W. G. Quaife, b Kortright	29
Law, b Kortright	0
Lilley, b w, b Kortright	32
Mr. J. E. Hill, b Kortright	0
Mr. A. C. S. Glover, b Kortright	0
Santall, not out	12
Whitehead, b Kortright	4
Pallett, b Kortright	7
Barton, c Burns, b Mead	0
Extras	9
Total	203

WARWICKSHIRE.—SECOND INNINGS.

Mr. W. H. Bainbridge, not out	14
Santall, c Carpenter, b Mead	10
W. G. Quaife, not out	3
Extras	1
Total	28

OXFORD UNIVERSITY SENIORS' MATCH.

MR. W. S. CASE'S SIDE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. W. S. Case, c Headlam, b Watkinson	4
Mr. B. N. Bosworth-Smith, run out	11
Mr. H. T. Stanley, b Watkinson	5
Mr. G. D. Smith, c Barlow, b Woodward	78
Mr. F. H. Clayton, c Arkwright, b Higson	35
Mr. E. B. Murrell, c Arkwright, b Higson	16
Mr. C. E. Briggs, b Woodward	1
Mr. A. N. Bury, c Bales, b Arkwright	0
Total	377

MR. W. S. CASE'S SIDE.—SECOND INNINGS.

Mr. H. T. Stanley, not out	22
Mr. C. E. Briggs, c Henderson, b Arkwright	0
Extras	10
Total	32

MR. M. Y. BARLOW'S SIDE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. J. Boland, b Quinton	117
Mr. P. G. Warner, c Clayton, b Quinton	1
Mr. K. Woodward, b Hartley	12
Mr. R. Bales, b Hartley	4
Mr. M. Barlow, c Headlam, b Hartley	28
Mr. P. Baker, c Clayton, b Hartley	5
Mr. E. Oldham, b Quinton	4
Mr. T. Henderson, run out	5
Mr. C. L. Townsend, not out	4
Mr. F. A. Higson, c Compton, b Bosworth-Smith	4
Mr. H. A. Arkwright, b Clayton	14
Mr. A. W. F. Rutty, c Compton, b Quinton	0
Mr. C. Headlam, b Bosworth-Smith	4
Mr. S. L. Watkinson, not out	0
Extras	15
Total	220

THE AMERICA CUP.

The *Defender*, says a yachting correspondent, is the most radical departure ever made in the fin keel type of boat. The lead keel is said to be unlike any other yet seen, and its shape shows thorough study. It is of easy curvature, has just enough ground to it for a good sidewise grip, and is made to hold the boat from pitching off to leeward down the wind. In running, or on a beach, it will meet the water in a sort of smooth mackerel shape—a form which offers but little resistance. The load keel measures 32 ft. on the top, 8 ft across, and at the largest part of the round is just 3 ft. It is 5 ft. deep, and its weight is not far from 65 tons.

The yacht will have a small area to the midship section, and small, efficient, nicely turned bilges, high metal centre, and centre of buoyancy, with long length to the lever. We turn the centre of buoyancy and the centre of gravity of weight. The centre of weight of the lead keel from the centre of buoyancy will be 16 ft. In dimensions she will come nearest to the *Valkyrie* and the *Jubilee*. The area of the midship section is not far from 110 square feet. Her displacement will be small—hardly up to 140 tons. The construction cuts into the displacement, and is a bit above the weight of other boats of the racing class. This, however, will be fully made up for by using aluminium bronze for plating, which is fully four tons lighter than composite.

The *Defender's* wetted surface will be about 2,500 square feet, and the area of the lateral plane not far short of 900 square feet. Comparing this with the *Vigilant*, which was designed more than 4 ft. shorter, the result shows that, with fully 8 ft. more draft and longer water-line length, the new boat has just about the same wetted surface, with not much difference in the area of her lateral plane.

The "Athletic News Cricket Annual" has made its ever welcome appearance. This year, in addition to its usual mass of information it gives a complete account of Mr. Stoddart's tour, the first published in book form. This alone is worth the 5*d.* asked for the "Annual."

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Mrs. S. Dallinger, Aldrica Villa, Oxford-road, Bournemouth, writes:—
"A lady in my house was taken with severe pains in the limbs, leg and side at night. I gave her a few drops of Elliman's Embrocation, rubbed well with Elliman's Prepared Only by Elliman, Sons, and Co., Slough, England. the pain and enabled the lady to sleep."
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strengthens and preserves the hair, and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. 3*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*

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SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.* 6*d.*; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

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Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver, and Female Ailments.
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25 per cent. discount for cash, or 10*s.* per month (Second-hand 10*s.* 6*d.* per month), on the three years hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

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CYCLES.—Clearance Sale of over 1,000 1895 patterns. Easy terms and cash chasers. Worth a visit. Tuition free. Lists free. Must clear.—BRITISH CYCLE MANUFACTURING CO., 45, High-street, Camden Town, N.W., and 45, Everton-road, Liverpool. "Buses pass doors.

FESTIVAL of the SONS of the CLERGY, Instituted A.D. 1655.
The 241st FESTIVAL will be celebrated with a full choral service in St. Paul's Cathedral on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, preaching at May-past 3. The choir of 300 voices will be accompanied by the organ and orchestra.
The service will commence with Sir Arthur Sullivan's overture "In Memoriam." The Anthem will be Dr. George J. Bennett's "Many a gallant Soldier" (Christ Triumphant), composed for the occasion. The Old Hundredth and the National Anthem before the Sermon, which will be preached by the Rev. Canon Anger, Master of the Temple; and the Service will conclude with Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Archbishops and Bishops, Judges, &c., will attend the Service, at which T.R.H. the DUKE and DUCHESS of YORK and the DUKE and DUCHESS of TECK propose to be present.
The ANNUAL DINNER in Freemasons' Hall, at which the Lord Mayor presiding, supported by the Sheriffs, Archbishops, Bishops, Stewards, &c.
The Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy distributed in 1894:—
1. In Grants to Clergymen (including Clergy Distress Fund)... £3,669 10 0
2. In Pensions and Grants to their Widows and Aged Single Daughters..... 15,301 0 0
3. In Grants towards Education, Outfits, and Apprentice Fees, to Clergy Children..... 5,035 15 0
£23,415 5 0
The number of persons assisted in 1894 was 1,944—a larger number than in any previous year.
The Governors desire to have a larger body of annual subscribers and more liberal contributions, both from individuals and from Church collections, in order that they may deal effectually with the increasing claims upon their funds.
Tickets are issued to all Governors and to all who subscribe to the funds of the Charity. New subscribers may have them on payment of their subscription.
Business—Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet-street, E.C.
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Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, W.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.
AMATEUR MECHANICS.—Practical Lessons given daily in all kinds of Wood and Metal Work. Prospectus free. See also testimonials from Past Students.—SYER, 45, Wilson-street, London, E.C.

A STAMP that COST £250 is now on view at the Metropolitan Stamp Exchange, 100, Shaftesbury-avenue. Stamps bought, sold, or exchanged. Collections of stamps wanted.

MASSAGE and Electricity (best and cheapest) by Dr. Mora and Skilled Male Assistants; nervous exhaustion, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, dyspepsia, obesity, 38, Keppel-street, W.C. 5. Open all day. Lessons on the living subject.

MASSAGE.—Sister DORIS (certificated hospital sister) ATTENDS PATIENTS DAILY, at their own houses, or at No. 9, Charing Cross Mansions (first entrance from Charing Cross-road, W.C. Hours, 11.30 to 7.30; Sundays by appointment.

MASSAGE.—Mrs. GORDON and Qualified Assistant receive and visit patients daily.—81, Oxford Mansions, Oxford-circus, W.

PLASTERERS WANTED.—Trade dispute; to competent men steady employment, 8*d.* per hour.—ROGERS and BAXTER, Aberdeen.

WASHING WANTED by well-established good laundress; has every convenience; thoroughly understands getting up fine linen; constant supply of water; large open drying ground. Terms moderate. Van to town daily.—Mrs. I. H., Cambridge Laundry, Bollo Bridge-rd., Acton.

WASHING WANTED by experienced laundress. Large, open drying grounds. No machinery. Dr. Jaeger's flannels a speciality. Good references given. Noted shirt and collar dresser. Terms moderate.—E. GOULD, Rosemont Laundry, Beaumont-road, Acton-green.

£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. —See Ill. Guide (208 pp.), 5*d.*—How to Open a Cigar Store, £20 to £1,000.—Tobacconists Outfitting Co., 186, Euston-road, London. Mgr., H. Newton. Ills. Index. N.B.—Specialists and show-case makers for all trades. Estimates free.

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AUCTIONS, &c.

The Hartington Park Estate, Grove Park, Chiswick.—An important and valuable Freehold Building Property, eligibly situate on the banks of the River Thames, to which it has a frontage of about 943 ft., as well as a frontage of about 950 ft. to Hartington-road (60 ft. wide). It covers an area of about seven acres, about 200 yards from Chiswick Station (L. & S. W. R.), from which Waterloo is reached in 22 minutes, about 10 minutes from Gunnersbury and Kew Stations, and offers great facilities for profitable development, being fully ripe for building operations, and admirably adapted for the erection of houses of a good class.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER will SELL, at the MART, on TUESDAY, May 21, at 2, the above-described FREEHOLD BUILDING ESTATE. With possession. Particulars, with plan, of Messrs. Ravenscraft, Hills, and Woodward, Solicitors, 18, John-street, Bedford-row, and of the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside.

Nos. 27 and 29, Worship-street, Finsbury.—An important Leasehold Property, covering a total area of about 16,000 sq. ft., and comprising a spacious warehouse, with large yard and stabling, boiler-house, counting-house, mess-room, manager's dwelling-house, &c. Suitable for a distillery, cabinet-maker's factory and show-rooms, or any business requiring a large area within a short distance of the City. With possession. Also 14 Dwelling-houses, Nos. 4, 4a, 5, 5, 7, and 8, Hill-street, and Nos. 4-8 and 8-13 (inclusive), Gatward's-buildings, having a gross annual value of about £310 14s., held from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for a term expiring at Christmas, 1907, at a moderate front-ground rent.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER will SELL, the above Imperial FREEHOLD PROPERTY, at the MART, on THURSDAY, June 13, at 2. Particulars of Messrs. Hoppe and Lowson, Solicitors, 17, Whitehall-place; and of the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside.

Bentley Priory, Middlesex.—A remarkable Freehold Estate of the highest quality, celebrated beauty, and historical associations. It occupies one of the finest positions in the home counties, and nothing within a like distance of London (12 miles) can be compared with it. Situate some 500 feet above sea level, it has a due south aspect and commands grand views over a lovely country. The mansion was formerly occupied by the Marquis of Abercorn and a tenantcy by Adelaide the Dowager Queen of England, who died there. It is recorded that Sir Walter Scott and the Poet Rogers were constant visitors, and that "Marmion" and "The Pleasures of Memory" were both written within the peaceful and exhilarating seclusion the estate then afforded —this perfect seclusion still exists, no visitor can believe he is so near to a great metropolis. More recent owners have greatly enlarged the mansion house and adapted it to the requirements of a large family of the present day, while for the reception and entertainment of guests it is absolutely perfect. The mansion contains about 40 bedrooms, with suitable dressing-rooms, several bathrooms, a noble entrance hall, with panelled cockery, inner halls and long corridors, a grand staircase, with a bold gallery, several other staircases, a charming suite of reception rooms of large proportions, drawing-room 50 ft. by 30 ft., dining-room 26 ft. 6 in. by 29 ft., lady's boudoir, circular music-room 20 ft. diameter, library 32 ft. by 22 ft. 3 in., morning-room and gentleman's-room, a capital billiard-room 40 ft. by 26 ft., with two roof lights, a second room nearly similar to the billiard-room, two waiting rooms, &c.; approached by a principal corridor is a magnificent conservatory or winter garden 126 ft. by 22 ft. 9 in., beyond which are the teacher's chambers and a covered tennis-court 70 ft. by 40 ft., with asphalte floor, forming a skating-rink. The domestic offices are on a suitable scale. The surroundings are exquisitely beautiful, the approaches to the north front are from four lodges by well-wooded drives, which vie so much with each other in attractions that it is difficult to select a favourite. On the south front the gardens are arranged in terraces of great dimensions appropriately set out and architecturally embellished (the views from these are matchless), the lower lawns are flanked by a deer park at the base of which is a pretty lake of more than four acres, which is timbered to its margin, and adds much to the picture as seen from the house and gardens. The remaining land is nearly all parks and woods, suitably divided and interspersed. The gravelled walks and grass rides are many miles in length, all through richly-timbered woods, which are covered with almost every kind of wild flower and are the home of countless birds, rendering the walks attractive beyond art of man to describe. The timber trees, flowering and other shrubs, all over the estate are in great variety and contain many exceptionally noticeable specimens: a cedar garden, with its grand Cedars of Lebanon, yews, beds and banks of rhododendrons, may justly be written unique. This garden also possesses great interest as containing a summer-house which was a favourite resort of Queen Adelaide. The stabling department is most ample. There are enclosed fower, fruit, and vegetable gardens, containing every necessary, glasshouse, model farmhouse, homestead, and several cottages.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER are instructed to SELL this well-known attractive FREEHOLD ESTATE by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, June 25, at 2 unless an acceptable offer or offers should previously be made. The estate will be divided as follows:—

Lot 1.—The Manor, with pleasure grounds, stabling, cedar garden, deer park, and other park lands, in all 139 acres.

Lot 2.—The adjoining richly-timbered park of 67 acres, occupying a grand position, and forming an exceptionally fine site for the erection of a mansion.

Lot 3.—The Home Farm of 42 acres, with model homestead, good farmhouse, kitchen garden, and cottages.

Particulars (short'y) of Messrs. Edell and Gordon, Solicitors, 8, Ring-street, Cheapside, and of Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, and Bridgewater, Auctioneers and Land Agents, 80, Cheapside.

Re the Lands Allotment Company (Limited) (in Liquidation), and the Lands Newman and Co. (Limited) (in Liquidation).

WEATHERALL and GREEN will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, City, on FRIDAY, the 21st, and MONDAY, 24th June, at 2 o'clock precisely, in lots, the following FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, forming the first portion of the Chingford-tye Estate, Essex:—

31 Houses, known as Nos. 1, 1a, 2a, 5 to 59 (odd numbers) inclusive, Buxton-road, Chingford, all let but four, and of the actual and estimated rental value of per annum £378 0 0

9 Houses known as Tenterden-villa, Gordon-villa, and Forest-view, Mornington-road, let and producing per annum 105 0 0

3 Houses, being Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Station-road, let and producing per annum 190 0 0

16 Houses and Shops, known as Nos. 5 to 15 (inclusive), the Parade, of the actual and estimated rental value of per annum 746 10 0

40 Houses, being Nos. 1 to 32 and 34 to 40 Green, Hall-street, Chingford, Hall-street, and producing per annum 313 16 0

Total gross rentals per annum ... £2,735 6 0

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of John Annan, Esq., 2, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, W.C.; Messrs. Lonkester, Blackwood, Addison, and Bloom, solicitors, 5, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.; Messrs. Forbes, Sidgwick, and Biddle, solicitors, No. 22, Aldermanbury, E.C.; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Weatherall and Green, surveyors and auctioneers, 22, Chancery-lane W.C.

THE CHARING CROSS BANK, Charing Cross, London, W.C. CAPITAL, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

Advances of £30 to £3,000 made at a few hours' notice in town or country, male or female, on their own security. Distance no object.

Any one requiring money will do well before applying elsewhere or paying fees to think of this: "nothing can do better with a bank having large capital at command and devoting themselves to this class of business than I can with so-called private money-lenders or agents with small means." Reasonable terms.

Current accounts opened. Interest allowed on balances.

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Spotless Complexion. SHILLING Bottles.

Sulpholine makes the SKIN Clear, Smooth, Healthy.

EPPS'S COMFORTING. GRATEFUL. COCOA

AUCTIONS, &c.

By direction of the Right Hon. Lord Arthur Hill, M.P., St. Mildred's Court, WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—The costly Appointments and Genuine Effects in the above mansion, comprising some fine examples of English-house furniture, including selected pitch pine and ash bedroom suites, brass bedsteads, bi-fetster, and iron single and double bedsteads, in dainty in good condition, birch toilet glasses, oak chests of drawers, mahogany inlaid washstands, handsome chimney-glasses, rosewood bookcase; the dining-room furniture is in massive oak, and consists of sideboard, twelve chairs, two carver's chairs upholstered in morocco leather, noble chimney-glass, especially designed and made to order in carved frame with arched top, and set of dining-room cornices; marble mantel clock; in the drawing-room, a very handsome bevelled plate chimney-glass in cream enamelled and gilt frame, 6 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft., a walnut-wood cabinet, oak, pedestal, and mahogany writing and side tables, ebonized mirrors, brass girandoles, Oriental and French china vases, plaques, dwarf, and grotesque plates; a collection of water-colour paintings by artists of repute; a pair of oil-paintings, figure subjects by A. Watteau; a full compass and full trichord cottage pianoforte, by H. A. Ivory and Co., in walnut-wood case; a walnut-wood suite, hair stuffed and upholstered in satine; a very valuable Dresden china mantel clock, with artistically modelled figures and foliage emblematical of the Four Seasons; a pair of Dresden china figure branch candelabra, supported by Bacchanalian boy figures; a pair of oak and beautifully inlaid ivory chairs, folding card table, window curtains, brass gasoliers, mahogany hall table, oak umbrella stand; Brussels carpets, ornamental fenders and fireirons, dessert service, china, glass, kitchen utensils, miscellaneous effects, and a few dozens champagne, Pommery and Greno, 1869 vintage, which will be SOLD by AUCTION by

MESSRS. RICHARD TEMPLE (of the firm of Rogers and Temple) (who has sold the Manor), on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 15 and 16, at Two precisely each day.—On view the day preceding and mornings of sale. Catalogues may be had of Messrs. M. and H. Turner, 62, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London, W.; and of the Auctioneers', Estate Offices, Westgate-on-Sea.

The Auctioneer begs to draw particular attention to the following Lots in the above Sale.

The Rich Flock Bedroom Suite.

The noble Chimney Glasses.

The Dresden Porcelain Mantel Clock.

A pair of Oil Paintings, by A. Watteau.

The Water-Colour Paintings.

Proof Etchings, Engravings, Photogravures, Water-colour and Oil Paintings.—On Days Sale, also if purely without reserve.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will SELL by AUCTION, at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, 67, and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C., on MONDAY NEXT, May 13, and Following Days, at 12.30 o'clock each day.

TWELVE HUNDRED Rare and Choice ARTIST PROOFS, all in their first proof state, and signed by the following artists:—Lady Butler, Alma Tadema, Sir John Millais, Gustave Doré, G. F. Watts, Maude Goodman, Hubert Herkomer, B. W. Leader, Yeend King, Stanley Berkeley, J. van Beers, and many others. Also a few fine water-colours and oil paintings.

May be viewed Saturday next, and morning of each day's sale. Catalogues had of the Auctioneers, 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C.

GARDEN OF ENGLAND, Beltinge Bay, Kent. Grand views; charmingly situate on bold cliff 160 ft. above sea; overlooks Herne Bay, Reculvers, Birch ington, and Westgate, and commanding extensive sea views.

THE LAND COMPANY SALE by AUCTION in Marquee, on Beltinge Cliff Bay Estate, WEDNESDAY, 15th May, at 1.40, 155 large, choice FREEHOLD BUILDING PLOTS, including hotel corner Hotel Site, facing the bay, with right of foreshore, and a few shop plots. Free deeds, free plans, and free lunch, at 12.40, in marquee; and immediate possession. Special train Holborn Viaduct 1.20 a.m.; tickets 4s.—Apply Land Company, 68, Cheapside, E.C.

TO LET.—First-rate OFFICES close to Strand. Suitable for well-established journal. Moderate rent.—Apply S. K., 19, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.

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	Tons	H.P.	
OPHIR	6,910	10,000	May 17.
LUSITANIA	5,377	8,000	May 31.
ORIZABA	6,077	7,000	June 14.
ORIENT	5,365	6,000	June 28.

Passengers leaving London seven days after those and travelling overland can overtake the steamer at Naples.

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First and Second Saloon Fares £35 to £70. Cheap Return Tickets and for Tours Round the World.

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For passage apply to the latter firm at 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.; or to the Branch Office, 16, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, S.W.

ORIENT COMPANY'S YACHTING CRUISES by the steamship GARONNE, 3,876 tons register, leaving London as under:—

For the NORWAY FIORDS and NORTH CAPE, 18th June, for 28 days.

At the most northerly point of this Cruise there will be about the horizon at midnight.

For the NORWAY FIORDS

13th July, for 15 days.

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For COPENHAGEN, STOCKHOLM, ST. PETERSBURG, the BALTIC CANAL, &c.

27th August, for 21 days.

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GRIMSBY to GOTHENBURG, every Thursday.

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